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### OPINIONS OF THE J.A.G. OF THE NAVY.

Changing Date on Permanent Commission.

The question was presented whether it would be legal to change date of the permanent commission as captain now held by an officer of the Marine Corps, who was appointed a probationary second lieutenant in 1916, to May 22, 1917, being a date prior to the completion of his probationary period, and whether he would be entitled to the back pay as a first lieutenant from date of appointment as probationary second lieutenant to May 22, 1917, he having qualified at the first opportunity for permanent first lieutenant to fill a vacancy existing at the time of his appointment, and qualified for permanent rank authorized in the lineal list of the Marine Corps, under the act of May 22, 1917, to fill a vacancy existing on May 22, 1917. The J.A.G. holds that appointments to the Marine Corps from civil life, or from non-commissioned officers therein, can only be made for a probationary period of two years and during that period these probationary appointments may be revoked by the Secretary of the Navy at any time. Appointees from these sources are not eligible to fill vacancies in any grades in the permanent Marine Corps until after completion of probationary period, i.e., in so far as these appointees are concerned, it is the same as though no vacancies had existed in the Marine Corps to which appointments or promotions could be made.

Continuance of Temporary Appointments.

Under the act of June 4, 1920, the continuance of temporary appointments now existing in any grade or rank not to exceed the number allowed therein until Dec. 31, 1921, is authorized, and this provision is in no wise affected by Joint Resolution No. 64.

Medical Treatment While on Furlough.

The J.A.G. of the Navy on June 29 rendered an opinion that an enlisted man of the Navy is not entitled to medical treatment at public expense while on leave of absence or furlough or extended leave of absence or furlough.

Extension of Period-of-War Enlistment.

An opinion was requested as to whether a marine who enlisted for the period of the war and whose discharge has not yet been effected may now extend his enlistment. Under the provisions of the act of July 11, 1919, enlisted men of the Marine Corps who enlisted for the period of the war or had their status changed to that of men who enlisted for that period, if otherwise entitled to an honorable discharge, may under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe extend their enlistments under the same conditions as enlisted men of the Marine Corps who had enlisted for a period of four years. Under the provisions of Joint Res. No. 64, passed March 3, 1921, fixing that date as the termination of the war for certain purposes, enlisted men who

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were serving under an enlistment for the period of the war were not entitled to extend their enlistments under the provisions of the act of July 11, 1919, after March 3, 1921, unless their detention in the Naval Service was required by the public interests, under which conditions, however, they would be entitled to extend said enlistment for a period of one, two, three or four full years under the same conditions provided by the act of Aug. 22, 1912, for individuals who had enlisted for a four-year term.

### NAVAL INVESTIGATION REPORTS.

Senate Committee Findings on Admiral Sims's Letter.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs made public on July 17 its findings and recommendations resulting from the hearings brought about as the result of a letter written by Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., to the then Secretary of the Navy Daniels, on Jan. 7, 1920, on "Certain Naval Lessons of the Great War." The hearings began March 9 and ended May 28, 1920, during which time sixty-seven public sessions were held, twenty-two witnesses were heard, and about 3,300 printed pages of testimony were taken. The sub-committee's report consists of two parts, a majority report of 136 pages signed by Senators Hale, Ball and Keyes, and a minority report of eighty pages signed by Senators Pittman and Trammell. The plan of each report is practically the same, including a general view of the testimony and an analysis of its significant parts and the conclusions arrived at. The majority report adds a section devoted to "Recommendations" which include the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy of a professional commission to study the results of the investigation and the appointment by the President of a commission similar to that appointed by President Taft in 1910. Briefly stated, the majority report upholds Admiral Sims and condemns Secretary Daniels, while the minority report holds that Admiral Sims's charges were not borne out by the testimony given at the hearings.

### MAJORITY REPORT FINDINGS.

Admiral Sims Upheld.

The majority report summary of findings is in substance as follows:

"We find that Rear Admiral Sims was not only within his rights in writing as he did to the Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 7, 1920, concerning certain naval lessons of the war, but also that as Rear Admiral Sims was in a very responsible position during the war and knew that important lessons could be learned through his observations, it was his duty to write as he did, making a frank and confidential criticism to the Secretary of the Navy. His intention was to bring about a betterment of conditions in the Navy through calling attention to the mistakes that had been made by the Navy Department during the early months of the war. Rear Admiral Sims acted with entire propriety in reading his letter of Jan. 7, 1920, to the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs when he was requested so to do by the chairman.

"We find that on the very day war broke out in Europe, Aug. 1, 1914, the General Board wrote to Secretary Daniels urging him to prepare the Navy for war; that nothing was done to follow out the recommendations until in April, 1916, in reply to a demand from the Senate for the production of the aforesaid communication, Secretary Daniels informed the Senate that the communication did not refer to naval preparedness, whereas in reality it was clearly an official plea for naval preparedness; that until shortly before the entrance of the United States into the war Secretary Daniels opposed the organizing of the Navy Department so that it could prepare the Navy for war, and in particular opposed the effective creation of a planning division in the Bureau of Operations, and that said planning division was not finally organized until some time after the armistice; that the great building program inaugurated by the department in 1916, while admirably adapted to the building up of a permanent Navy, did not take into consideration the existing conditions in the European war and did not provide especially for anti-submarine war vessels to be used against Germany.

Secretary Daniels Vetted Adequate Manning of Fleet.

"Further, that no special action was made to push the construction for anti-submarine warfare of the anti-submarine vessels which were included in the 1916 program; that Secretary Daniels also vetoed the urgent request of the General Board for an increase of the personnel of the Navy of 19,600 men in 1915, which veto was at the root of the inadequate manning of our Fleet at the time of our entry into the war; that between Feb. 2, 1917, when the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and April 6, when we went to war, Secretary Daniels caused to be put into condition five more battleships and four more cruisers, although of all our sixty-seven destroyers not one was ready to sail instantly for the war zone. Had the efforts of the Navy Department been properly directed we might have entered the war with more than fifty destroyers in condition for instant service overseas.

"Although Secretary Daniels maintained when the United States entered the war that the Navy was ready from 'stem to stern,' the conclusions from figures made up by the Navy Department itself show that not more than one-third of the vessels of the Fleet were in full material condition for war service on April 6, 1917, and that it then took from two to six months to put the balance of the Fleet in such condition. These same statistics show that little more than one-tenth of the vessels of the Fleet were fully manned when the United States entered the war, and that it was not until nine months later that all of the remaining nine-tenths of the Fleet could be fully manned, even with a partially trained personnel; that in short it does not appear that in any important respect, with the possible exception of the capital ships of the first line battle fleet, the Navy was adequately prepared for war, and that virtually all of the witnesses agree that the Navy was far from ready for war in April, 1917.

Credit to Sims for Convoy System.

"We find that Secretary Daniels was promptly advised by virtually all of the American and British advisers of the critical maritime situation that existed when the United States entered the war, and of the need for immediate concentration of forces against the submarines in as large force as possible in the critical war zone.

"General Pershing's final report makes it very clear that American forces were badly needed in France in 1918 in order to check the German offensive, and that it was the presence of the A.E.F. in France that made it possible to start the allied counter-offensive, which brought about military victory in the following autumn. The report shows that the transportation

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of the A.E.F. (and of their essential supplies) to Europe was greatly retarded by the dearth of ocean transport tonnage caused by the German submarine campaign.

"We find that to a large degree to Rear Admiral Sims belongs the credit for bringing about the convoy system which proved such a success in protecting our ships from German submarines, and that the Navy Department persisted in opposing this system during the first two months of the war, and did not accede to it fully until some time about the middle of July, 1917. Although virtually all naval authorities recommended immediate concentration of anti-submarine forces in the war zone, yet it was not until April 24, 1917, that any anti-submarine craft set sail from the United States to the war zone; and then only six destroyers were so detailed.

"We find that about this time the General Board most insistently urged that 200 anti-submarine craft be sent immediately overseas and at the same time pointed out that more than 200 of such craft were available and that there were over 2,000 naval guns available wherewith to arm them. Yet in spite of this recommendation Secretary Daniels so directed the Navy that less than thirty anti-submarine vessels had arrived in Europe by July 1 and only ninety by Dec. 1. In view of the fact that all of these ninety vessels were aboard on April 6, 1917, and that seventy-one of them were in the United States Navy at the time of the declaration of war, the conclusion appears to be inevitable either that the seventy-one vessels were not ready for war or that it was not the policy of Secretary Daniels to hasten their arrival in Europe. Secretary Daniels maintains that the Navy was ready from 'stem to stern.' Whether the arrival of these vessels in Europe was delayed because of unpreparedness or because of the policy of Secretary Daniels the responsibility would seem to rest with him.

"We find that Rear Admiral Sims, who had been commander of the U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters and the representative of the Navy Department at the allied headquarters in London, was not kept properly advised as to the policy of the department or as to the forces being sent him; that his requests for forces which were available or could readily have been made available were not acceded to as readily as they might have been; that his requests remained long unanswered, and that he was not provided with an adequate staff to enable him to carry out his important duties. Rear Admiral Sims's requests for battleships were not acceded to until after a delay of more than eight months; for submarines until after a delay of six months.

"We find that this general lack of support on the part of the Navy Department, in view of the fact that Rear Admiral Sims was our commander in European waters and the representative of our Navy Department at the allied headquarters in London, and therefore largely responsible for proposing and carrying out with the allied naval forces all the measures of American naval co-operation in European waters, greatly embarrassed and delayed his negotiations with the allied naval commanders.

Former Administration Blamed.

"The conclusion seems unavoidable that upon our entering the war and for many months thereafter the primary motive of the Administration was not to do everything possible to help win the war with the Allies and against the Germans—as the American people were being asked to do by the Administration. Rather does the predominant purpose of the Administration seem to have been to look to the future of the United States apart from the Allies in case the latter might be defeated or in case a 'peace without victory' might be made.

"From all of the foregoing we are forced to conclude that our naval unpreparedness, though great, was not the principal reason that delayed action by the United States naval forces. Inevitably the facts force the conclusion that the principal cause of their delay was the self-defensive, non-aggressive and non-helpful policy imposed on the Navy by the Administration through Secretary Daniels. There seems to have been no realization on the part of President Wilson and of Secretary Daniels at the outset of the war that the war would only be won in conjunction with the Allies and that, therefore, the





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safety of the United States depends absolutely on furnishing the Allies with the assistance that could bring about victory.

"It should be realized clearly that the conditions and policies herein criticized were only those pertaining until toward the close of 1917. Thereafter the naval war was carried on in such a way as to reflect most creditably on the Navy Department as well as on the Navy. And similarly it is with pleasure that it can be recorded that the entire point of view expressed by Secretary Daniels on naval matters changed from that of the official whose conduct before and during 1917 we have been obliged to criticize so sharply.

"Also we cannot state too strongly that there is every evidence that throughout 1917 every effort was made by our naval officers to hasten the change from the non-aggressive policy inaugurated by the Secretary to the aggressive policy recommended from the outset by Rear Admiral Sims. And when after months of delay these aggressive policies were permitted full practice in close co-operation with the naval forces of the Allies, the U.S. Navy wrote a chapter in its history which is all the more glorious because of the unnecessary handicaps under which it labored at the outset."

#### THE MINORITY REPORT.

##### Finds Charges Disproved or Trivial.

The minority report declares that the major charges made by Admiral Sims as to the prolongation of the war "were entirely disproved"; that his charges that he did not have a sufficient staff "are so trivial in comparison with the vast operations and great activities of the Navy during the war that they hardly deserve serious consideration"; that "while no navy is ever 100 per cent. perfect, the U.S. Navy was as well prepared for war as was any other navy at our entrance into the war" and that "instead of censure or criticism the entire Navy—the Navy Department as well as the Service—deserves the heartiest commendation of this committee and of the American people." The minority declares that proof is conclusive:

"That Secretary Daniels, from the beginning of his administration, used every effort to strengthen the Navy, and secured the authorization of far more ships and personnel than had any of his predecessors; that he pursued a consistent policy of developing the Navy and putting it in the highest state of preparedness possible; that two years before our entrance into the war he put into effect a reorganization of the Navy Department and the Fleet which greatly improved their efficiency.

"That in May, 1915, practically two years before war was declared, he directed all bureaus and officers of the Navy Department to report on their preparedness for war, and from that time forward all worked energetically to that end.

"That as a result of this policy of preparedness, at the time of the declaration of war the Fleet was at the highest state of efficiency it had ever been; that the Navy Department was better organized and more efficient than ever before in its history; that while, as always, some ships required repairs and some were not fully manned, the Navy as a whole was ready and prepared for war service, upon which it entered immediately and effectively on the declaration."

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF MAJORITY REPORT.

##### Commissions on Naval Lessons of the War.

The report of the majority members states that in their review they have dealt only with the more important issues and that it was realized that there were many minor issues of considerable military import. All the issues raised and perhaps others that may not have come to light should receive the most careful professional scrutiny in order that the very valuable naval

lessons of the war may be realized fully and with professional authority by the Navy Department, for its future guidance. They recommended that a "Professional commission on the Lessons of the Naval War" be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to study all matter brought out at the Senate naval investigation and such other matter in the possession of the Navy Department or other authoritative sources that may bear pertinently on the matter. This commission is to make its report as a confidential document to the Secretary of the Navy for use in putting into practice the naval lessons of the war.

The report further recommends appointment of a "Commission on reorganization of the Navy Department." During the investigation, the report states, most of the witnesses indicated a belief that the organization and methods under which the Navy is administered and operated are more or less faulty and many of the witnesses were specific in their criticisms to this effect. Notable among these were Admirals Benson, Mayo, Fiske and Fullam, and Captain Pratt, who was Assistant Chief of Naval Operations during the war. The report quotes Admiral Mayo's testimony in part as giving a particularly lucid statement showing the need for a better coordination of the Navy Department bureaus, and his conclusion that delay in preparation for war "did no doubt delay our assistance to the Allies at a critical time; and if such conditions regarding our preparation for war exist in the future, may result in disaster." This resulted in Admiral Mayo being asked to submit a detailed written statement on the organization of the Navy and similar statements were sought and obtained from the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and many others.

"Almost all of these statements on the organization of the Navy," the report concludes, "pointed to serious faults of a more or less fundamental nature. On the other hand, many quite different points of view were expressed as to the remedial steps to be taken. From this it would appear that one of the most important lessons of the war is that the organization of the Navy is not as good as it reasonably might be and that a careful investigation into this whole subject should be made. We therefore recommend that a commission be appointed by the President to consider the question of the organization of the Navy Department and the changes recommended by officers of the Navy in the course of this investigation and to recommend to the Congress such changes, if any, in the said organization as it shall deem advisable. We further recommend that the membership of the commission shall include, as did the Mahan Commission appointed by President Taft in 1910, civilians as well as officers of the Navy."

#### THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Former President William Howard Taft, writing in a recent article of his series issued by the Philadelphia Public Ledger on reorganization of Government departments, makes the following statement: "The retention by the Navy Department of the astronomical laboratory should be ended. It should no longer be a comfortable land berth for an admiral who is 'good' in navigation and mathematics. It ought to be in a scientific department and under the superintendence of one of the great astronomers of the country."

A similar attitude was taken by the so-called Cleveland commission which investigated this matter during President Taft's administration and whose report was never given the weight of approval, so it is quite excusable for the former President to lay stress on the Naval Observatory in a general article on departmental retrenchment. Whether the observatory should be in a scientific department under one of the great astronomers is a question upon which both the Navy and the scientists might be heard with profit. It is doubtful, however, that a merely scientific department could be depended upon to specialize for purely naval purposes with as satisfactory results as have been attained at the Naval Observatory for more than a quarter century. From only a casual consideration of the activities carried on at the Naval Observatory its proper connection with the Navy and with maritime affairs is evident. Its daily time signals at noon and ten p.m., both by radio and land lines, render it unnecessary for any vessel having radio equipment to make port in order to correct chronometer. This service has also resulted in cutting down the allowance of chronometers to one to each ship of the Navy. In instrument repair, also, the observatory handles yearly some 20,000 instruments and shipments of parts which, with stock on hand, represent a value of more than \$1,000,000, and in inspection and survey it handles about 7,500 instruments a year. These activities have directly contributed to the establishing of an optical shop at the Washington Navy Yard which renders the United States independent of the manufacturers of optical glass. In future it will be unnecessary, as in the World War, for the Navy to beg the loan of glasses from individual owners, for the Navy is now equipped to produce in quantity all the optical glass it can use. During and since the war the astronomical work done at the Naval Observatory has advanced greatly in importance owing to the loss due to the war of many skilled observers by European observatories. It has kept pace with the development of instruments used in naval aviation, and in its repair activities has saved money and time as compared with work done by the best instrument makers. The Naval Observatory has reconstructed a large quantity of instruments from "junk," combining parts condemned by survey with new parts and turning out instruments fit for service. It has developed the Sperry gyro compass and also a new gyro compass for use on destroyers. Its publication of the Nautical Almanac and supplements to the American Ephemeris is a valuable service, and the making of some 7,000 observations and determinations each year, including observations by the photographic telescope and the photographic zenith tube, indicates its very great activity—to summarize its work briefly. Surely, having in charge the abundant activities of the Naval Observatory is more than "a comfortable land berth for an admiral."

The origin of the Naval Observatory dates from March, 1810, when William Lambert, of Virginia, with the purpose of wholly removing "dependence upon Great Britain or any other foreign nation," and having in view laying a foundation for establishing the first meridian of the United States, made calculations to determine the longitude of Washington from Greenwich Observatory, England. He urged upon Congress the establishment of a first meridian from a national point of view. The matter rested until 1815, when a report of a select committee was filed with the Secretary of State. Six years of inactivity followed, when in March, 1821, a joint resolution authorized the President to engage Mr. Lambert to ascertain the longitude of Washington from Greenwich. Numerous similar bills had been laid before Congress but without result. However, the ques-

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tion of gaining independence from foreign nations in the matter was kept alive and in a strong recommendation to the Committee on Naval Affairs, John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, in March, 1830, urged the establishment of an observatory. Commodore John Rodgers, president of the Board of Naval Commissioners, in a letter presented with the Secretary's recommendation, outlined the objects sought in establishing an institution of this character. In 1835 Secretary of the Navy Dickerson urged a national observatory and emphasized its advantages to the Navy, to commerce and in the encouragement of scientific pursuits.

Through the influence of Lieut. L. M. Goldsborough, U.S.N., a bureau was established on Dec. 6, 1830, at Washington for the care of instruments, charts, etc., of the Navy. Sanction was granted by the Secretary of the Navy and the Board of Naval Commissioners, and Lieutenant Goldsborough collected in various places instruments and charts, chronometers and sextants, and located them in Washington, whence shortly thereafter issued the American Nautical Almanac. In 1833 the office was established on Capitol Hill, where it remained until July, 1842. Favorable action by Congress resulted in the act of Aug. 31, 1842, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for a suitable building the cost of which was not to exceed \$25,000, to be used as a depot for charts and instruments of the Navy, thus permanently establishing the foundation for an observatory. Lieutenant Gilliss, who had been active in the project since 1838, was thereupon directed by the Secretary of the Navy to inspect the observatories of America and Europe and to collect data for plans. The site selected contained about seventeen acres in the southwest section of Washington on the Potomac river, and the building was completed in September, 1844. On Oct. 1 of that year Lieut. Matthew F. Maury, U.S.N., was placed in charge. It is said that the same location had been selected by President Washington for a national observatory and also by President Adams.

The establishment remained on this site until 1893, when it was removed to the present beautiful site on Georgetown Heights, 275 feet above the Potomac river. The removal was the result of the act of June 20, 1878, appointing a commission which was to ascertain the cost of removal. This commission was composed of Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, U.S.N., chairman; Major Gen. J. G. Barnard, Engrs., U.S.A., and Leonard Whitney. The land—about seventy acres—was purchased in 1881 and with the buildings represents a cost estimated at \$161,000, a figure which to-day would hardly purchase a quarter of the site unimproved.

From the very beginning more than a century ago, the institution was to be of a naval character and at no time did Congress intend otherwise. The Naval Observatory has earned its place as a very important auxiliary of the Navy and of American commerce; no other American observatory occupies its unique position, and it is extremely doubtful if the Naval Observatory were discontinued that its work would be done as efficiently and at as low a cost by either the existing or newly established scientific institutions.



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#### EDUCATORS SUPPORT TRAINING CAMPS.

Military Training Camps Association of the U.S.,  
New York City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We wish to add our testimony to your statement in the issue of July 9, that the Seattle school boards are the only ones so far in the United States, to our knowledge, who have opposed encouraging their high school students to attend the Citizens' Military Training Camps. On the contrary, the Military Training Camps Association in its recruiting for these camps throughout the United States has uniformly met with the greatest enthusiasm, encouragement, and support from educators generally, and high school superintendents particularly. We are astonished to find a progressive city like Seattle to be in this exclusive minority. The fact is, this association has made special efforts to reach the high school class of young men, realizing they were of the suitable age for the camps this summer, and in a special position to benefit from the training. The writer can vouch for the unanimous support of school authorities in such conspicuous centers as New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington in the East. Our reports from other points in the mid-west and southern sections show the same unqualified support.

We cannot imagine the ground for opposition in Seattle. The advantages of these camps for young men are so obvious as to require no discussion. Some local conditions or misunderstanding must apply. At any rate,

we wish to add our testimony that the high schools are unanimously for these camps.

ARTHUR F. COSBY,  
Executive Secretary, M.T.C.A.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT WARNS AGAINST DRAFT EVADERS.

The War Department, in a bulletin recently issued concerning the efforts of men who are charged with evading the draft to avoid punishment, says: "That many of the men whose names are contained on the lists of alleged deserters are now endeavoring to avoid the consequences of their act of desertion with the same effrontery and evasion displayed in their efforts to avoid service during the war is evidenced as a result of investigations by the War Department of cases coming to its attention. In one particular case of this nature, the police of a certain city had been requested to apprehend a registrant who had been especially troublesome to his local board, and whose record in the War Department showed him to be a deserter. Upon approaching the man, however, the registrant presented the acting marshal with a memorandum or certificate, apparently issued by the office of the Adjutant General, War Department, which sets forth in substance that due to an error in the records of the War Department the registrant had been erroneously charged with desertion, and that the charge had been set aside. As a matter of fact, no such form or statement had ever been issued to the man by the department and the certificate is a forgery. Instructions were immediately issued for the apprehension of the man and at this writing he has undoubtedly been taken into custody. This and many other similar schemes will be contrived by men desiring to escape punishment for their offense of desertion from the draft, and all authorities are therefore cautioned that but two forms are used in releasing or discharging alleged draft deserters: One is the "Discharge from Draft" issued by the War Department on an official form and signed by an officer on duty in the Adjutant General's Office. The other is a regular discharge certificate issued by the proper military authority after the man had come under military control."

#### STATUS OF RETURNING AMERICAN DEAD.

Col. George H. Penrose, U.S.A., Chief of the Cemeterial Division, Quartermaster General's Office, reports that up to July 9 30,239 bodies of American soldiers have been returned from overseas, and that it is expected the U.S. Army transport Wheaton, which normally will arrive at Hoboken Oct. 3, will have carried the last body of our soldier dead to be returned. There are about 14,000 more bodies yet to be returned, but this number varies from time to time as relatives change their minds with respect to the disposition they wish made of those in whom they are concerned. A recommendation has been submitted to the Secretary of War that a date be set after which no more requests for return of bodies will be considered, but a decision has not been made on the subject. The privilege of making such requests cannot be left open very much longer without unduly delaying the operations of the Graves Registration Service and the Cemeterial Division beyond the time when they should have finished their work and relieved the Government of the expense of their maintenance.

#### NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE STRENGTH.

The commissioned strength of the National Guard Reserves as of June 23 was 825, distributed 273 in Texas, 91 in Arkansas, 63 in Wisconsin, 53 in New York, 46 in Ohio, 34 in Michigan, 30 in Tennessee, 25 in Alabama, and the rest scattering. By grade and branch the National Guard Reserve is composed as follows: General officers of the line, 3; Infantry, 384; Cavalry, 165; Field Artillery, 44; Coast Artillery Corps, 14; Corps of Engineers, 19; Air Service, 3; Signal Corps, 7; Adjutant General's Department, 13; Judge Advocate General's Department, 13; Inspector General's Department, 8; Quartermaster Corps, 25; Ordnance Department, 12; Medical Corps, 75; Dental Corps, 13; Veterinary Corps, 8; chaplains, 14. Sec. 77 of the National Defense act provides with respect to the officers of the National Guard as follows: "Officers of said Guard rendered surplus by the disbandment of their organizations shall be placed in the National Guard Reserve. Officers may upon their own application be placed in said Reserve."

#### ORIGIN OF THE ANCHORAGE FLAG.

A statement issued by Coast Guard Headquarters relating to the origin of the anchorage flag gives the following facts which were furnished by Secretary J. Myers, of the Anchorage Board. The flag was adopted in November, 1888, upon recommendation of Lieut. J. J. Runkel, U.S.N., in charge of anchorages in the Port of New York, and consisted of a blue field with a foul anchor in the center at an angle of forty-five degrees. On July 1, 1896, the Secretary of the Treasury in a department circular promulgating rules and regulations governing the anchorage of vessels in the Port of New York, as provided in the act of May 10, 1888, included the following paragraph: "All vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service assigned to the duty of enforcing the anchorage regulations will carry a distinctive flag at the bow. Said flag shall be a white field with a blue foul anchor in the center placed at an angle of forty-five degrees."

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR ACTING PAY CLERK.

The Navy Department announces that an examination for appointment as acting pay clerk is to be held on Oct. 3, when all chief petty officers, regardless of rating, who have served at least three years, two of which must have been on a cruising vessel, will be eligible for appointment. Acting pay clerks, if qualified, after one year's service are given regular warrants as pay clerks, and after six years are promoted to chief pay clerk, with the pay and allowances of an ensign. Chief pay clerks with good records, after six years' service as such, are advanced to receive the pay and allowances of a lieutenant, junior grade, and after twelve years to the pay and allowances of a senior lieutenant. Applications for the coming examinations are to be for-

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#### REDUCTION IN W.D. CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

Since March 1, 1921, the total number of civilian employees of the War Department has been reduced from 90,108 to 67,932, Secretary of War Weeks said on July 13. Assuming that each of the 21,174 employees thus cut off received \$1,200 a year, this means an annual saving to the Government of \$25,408,800, the Secretary said. Of the 90,106 on March 1, 80,483 were employed outside Washington and 9,623 in Washington. The number employed in Washington has now been reduced to 7,196, a reduction of 2,427, and the number outside of Washington has been cut to 61,736, a reduction of 18,747.

#### CENTRAL PATENT SECTION TRANSFERRED.

The transfer of the Central Patent Section from the Supply Division, War Department General Staff, to the office of the Judge Advocate General, with all its records, was directed by the Secretary of War on July 7. Sec. V, G.O. No. 7, W.D., Feb. 10, 1921, was ordered amended so as to substitute for "Director, Supply Division" the "Judge Advocate General of the Army" wherever it may appear in that general order. This is regarded as among the first transfers of sections from General Staff divisions which are looked for in the purpose of confining the divisions to General Staff duties exclusively.



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## AIR BOMBING EXERCISES.

## Program Completed with Sinking of Ostfriesland.

With the sinking of the ex-German battleship Ostfriesland by Army aviators on July 21 the program of aircraft and gunfire attacks on the ex-German submarines, destroyers, cruiser and battleship that was begun on June 18 off the Virginia Capes was brought to a successful conclusion. The final exercise was begun on July 20, as originally planned, but was halted on the afternoon of that day by a northwest squall. When resumed on July 21 the first attack was made at 8:23 a.m. by a squadron of Army MB planes carrying 1,000-pound bombs. Three hits were made out of five shots, all inflicting superficial damage. After an inspection of the Ostfriesland by the board of observers another squadron of Army planes was ordered to attack the ship. This force included six Martin bombers and one Handley-Page plane and began its attack at 12:15 p.m. by dropping a small bomb to try the range. Between 12:19 and 12:32 p.m. the Martin planes dropped six 2,000-pound bombs and at 12:40 p.m. the Ostfriesland sank, the Handley-Page machine dropping a seventh bomb into the sea over the place where the ex-German battleship had gone down.

The first two bombs hit the sea close to the ship; the third one struck the deck up in the bow, tearing a great hole out of the starboard side; the fourth and fifth bombs both dropped in the sea close to the port side amidships and near the stern. The Ostfriesland then began sinking by the stern and when the sixth bomb was dropped at 12:32 p.m. within fifty feet of the stern of the ship she was awash at the stern. At 12:39 she was turned over to port and a minute later she sank. The Navy Department's announcement on July 21 as to this exercise reads:

"The Ostfriesland sank at 12:40 p.m., just twenty-one minutes after attack with 2,000-pound bombs was launched by Army Martin bombers. Ex-German battleship turned on port side, then went under stern first. Seven 2,000-pound bombs dropped. None hitting directly but all close alongside, throwing column of spray hundreds of feet in air and over deck. This attack followed attack by Army Martin bombers with 1,000-pound bombs. Five were dropped and three registered direct hits. Amount damage done by these not determined. In all twelve bombs dropped, three being direct hits."

After the ship disappeared Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, A.S., who had been observing the exercises from an Army plane, flew around the U.S.S. Henderson and was greeted with cheers by those on the ship. Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service, who was on board the Henderson, sent the following radio message to General Mitchell: "Congratulations to you and the entire aircraft brigade on your brilliant performance to-day."

## Service Comment on Results.

Comment as to the results of the exercises was expressed by the Secretaries of the Army and Navy, officers of both Services, and the chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs after the Ostfriesland was sunk. Secretary of War Weeks is reported as saying that he thought any kind of a vessel could be sunk if a powerful enough explosive were used in the aerial bombs. He made the point that he considered the explosion at distance below water highly effective. He paid high tribute to the Army fliers and their machines, and the way they handled themselves. "They seemed full of pep," he said. Secretary Weeks refused to commit himself for airplanes against battleships. He said he considered expert opinion more valuable than his.

Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, is quoted as saying: "I don't think that the modern battleship has been shelved or rendered obsolete by the sinking of the Ostfriesland. A bomb was fired to-day that will be heard around the world. It is a heavier explosive charge than has ever been delivered against a battleship. Its sinking of the Ostfriesland means that the capital ship now faces a new menace that must be guarded against by every possible study and effort. The thing done to-day was the carrying of a mine of unprecedented size out 100 miles at sea in land planes and putting it down successfully. Stop and think what that means."

General Menoher was reported as saying: "A cold,

material fact has been demonstrated. That fact is that the battleship can be sunk by the aerial bomb. That's the real lesson of this affair. I haven't changed my mind at all as a result of these bombing maneuvers. I have always contended that the bomb did constitute a very grave menace to the capital ships and that extraordinary precautions had to be taken to meet the menace. That's the whole story. I never claimed that the menace of the aerial bomb would drive the battleships from the sea. I don't think this shows that the battleship is doomed, but I fail to see how any one can now doubt that the aerial bomb does constitute a real menace to the battleship and that it must now be met. I should not say that the Army made extraordinary efforts in these tests. We have just carried a step further the contentions we have been making. I am exceedingly gratified over the accuracy with which the bombers delivered their bombs at sea 100 miles from the flying field and in hovering over the various targets, all with land planes which could not land at sea. The fact that they have been able to do all this without a single casualty is both important and exceedingly gratifying."

## Some Navy Opinions on Exercises.

Secretary of the Navy Denby said that he did not care to venture an official opinion on the results of the exercises but made this comment: "The plunge of the Ostfriesland, when she sank after the terrific pounding of the last two days, ended one of the most remarkable and interesting series of experiments ever conducted. They have been practically perfect in co-ordination between the two Services, and have been characterized throughout by a fine spirit of comradeship. Scientific conclusions of the utmost value undoubtedly will result from the series. One outstanding and most admirable feature has been the splendid courage and skill of the air men. I congratulate them with all my heart."

The position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, according to press report, was that while airplanes are a splendid auxiliary arm, for which he had great admiration, they should not be considered capable of superseding more recognized means of attack and defense. He was anxious to avoid the attitude of depreciating the work of airplanes, yet he would by no means admit that they were superior to battleships. He stressed the point that the attacks off the Virginia Capes were all carried on under ideal conditions.

Capt. W. A. Moffett, U.S.N., is quoted as saying that the lesson of the exercises "is that we must put planes on battleships and get aircraft carriers quickly. I regret that Congress in the new naval bill failed to provide for airplane carriers. That is now the great need. We must now get them and quickly. We must put aviators on all our battleships to enable them to be ready to ward off air bombing attacks in the event of war, pending the time we get airplane carriers."

Chairman Poindexter of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs said that the lesson of the sinking of the Ostfriesland was that "we ought to have more aircraft in the Army and Navy" and that "the Navy ought to have at least two modern aircraft carriers," adding that he hoped the exercises would make Congress realize the necessity for an early authorization of these airplane carriers.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., said it was quite probable that one result of the sinking of the Ostfriesland would be the doing away with intercontinental wars. "There probably will never be another such war," the New York Times quotes him as saying. The Times, by the way, further identifies Admiral Fullam as "Quarterdeck." Under this pen name a series of interesting articles have appeared in the New York Tribune strongly urging the importance of "a three-plane Navy," and of aircraft in naval warfare.

## Storm Interrupts Exercises on July 20.

The interrupted airplane bombing exercises on July 20 included the dropping of fifty-two bombs loaded with heavy charges of TNT of which fifteen hit the deck of the Ostfriesland. Of these only four exploded. Two of the live bombs were of the 230-pound type, the remaining two being 600-pound bombs. The attack, scheduled to begin in the morning, was postponed until afternoon owing to bad visibility. Attacks actually began at 1:40 p.m. with five F-5 planes flown by Marine Corps aviators and three F-5-L planes manned by Navy aviators. They dropped thirty-three bombs of which nine were hits, two of these exploding. This attack was completed at 2:58 p.m. Examination showed that one of the live bombs hit the after waist turret on the port side and ripped up a part of the deck and the other hit amidships aft of the rear stack but merely charred the deck. None of the "dud" bombs did any material damage. The second attack was begun at 3:44 p.m. and ended at 4:25 p.m. and was made by a squadron of four Army Martin bombers and a division of three F-5-L Navy planes which dropped nineteen 600-pound bombs from a height of 1,600 feet. Out of the Army's eleven bombs and the Navy's eight bombs four hits were made, only two exploding and these were the last of the bombs dropped by each force. The one live Army bomb struck a coal chute in front of the forward 12-inch gun turret and tore up the deck for the space of several feet. Fragments went through to the next deck but did not penetrate the protective deck. For ballistic tests some of the turret armor plates had been removed previously but even with this the turret was not injured although substituted timber and tarred paper were blown out. The Navy's one live bomb struck on the starboard side in front of the turret, but only splintered the deck. By this time an approaching squall had assumed such proportions that the exercises were discontinued for the day. Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, U.S.A., who had been watching the operations from the air, was forced to make a detour on his return to Langley Field by way of Currituck Sound, N.C., and he did not reach the Army flying base until 11 p.m. Another Army observation plane had to follow the same course.

The exercises were witnessed by a large and distinguished company of Army and Navy officers, the Secretaries of War and Navy, and many Congressmen. On the U.S.S. Henderson were 265 passengers, including Secretary of the Navy Denby, Admiral R. E. Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admirals R. H. Jackson, W. Strother Smith, N. A. McCully; Capt. Robert Stocker, R. W. McNeely, Sinclair Gannon, W. C. Watts, C. S. Freeman, J. J. Raby, David A. Sellers, W. D. MacDougall, J. W. Greenslade and Ridley McLean. Major Gen. Commandant John A. Lejeune, U.S. M.C., was accompanied by Major Gen. W. S. Neville, Major Gen. George C. Rickards and Col. W. M. McKelvey. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, accompanied by his aid, Comdr. L. P. Warren, left Washington on July 19 in a Navy flying boat to overtake the U.S.S. Henderson, which was to stop and pick them up. Secretary of War Weeks, and Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, with his aids, Majors John G. Quekemeyer and George C. Marshall, Jr., made the trip by destroyer, embarking on the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, as guests of Ad-

miral Hilary P. Jones, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Also on the U.S.S. Henderson were Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance; W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry; Charles T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service, and Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, Amos A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service; W. S. Peirce and Denis E. Nolan. The British navy was represented by Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton and Capt. S. R. Bailey; the Japanese navy by Capt. O. Nogano; the Spanish navy by Lieut. Comdr. G. Ferrer; the Argentine navy by Lieut. Marcus A. Zar; and the Brazilian navy by Lieut. C. A. de Souza.

## Destruction of the Frankfurt.

The exercises planned for the destruction of the ex-German cruiser Frankfurt by aircraft and gunfire scheduled for July 18 took place on that day under favorable weather conditions but only the aircraft portion of the exercises took place since a squadron of Army bombing planes from Langley Field sank the former enemy ship at sixty miles east of the Virginia capes. The exercises, which began at 9 a.m., continued until 4:15 p.m., when four planes of a squadron of six Martin bombers under command of Capt. Walter R. Lawson, A.S., scored two direct hits on the deck of the Frankfurt and a third one in the sea alongside of her hull, this last one breaking the back of the enemy cruiser and causing her to sink in 110 fathoms of water. The first attack on the target ship was made at 9:12 a.m. by a division of three Navy F-5-Ls. From a height of about 4,000 feet the planes dropped a salvo of three 250-pound bombs, one of which appeared to hit the deck but without any serious results. A second salvo of five bombs struck the sea to starboard of the Frankfurt. Attacks followed by a squadron of Army Martin bombers, a division of Navy planes, and one Marine Corps division, and at 11:30 a.m. an Army plane dropped two 300-pound bombs amidships.

Carrying the official board of observers, the U.S.S. Shawmut went alongside of the Frankfurt and made a report that the last two bombs had ripped partly through her two forward stacks and had torn loose some of her deck fixtures and superstructure. The deck had not been pierced, however, nor had her guns and engines been put out of commission. Another attack by planes of both Services followed without results. At 2:28 p.m. a Navy Martin bomber dropped a 520-pound bomb on the target ship and made a hit directly ahead of the after stack. Another one of these big bombs went through the stern without exploding and a salvo of three bombs missed the mark. Following an attack by a division of Navy NC planes and one by a squadron of Army Martin bombers it was decided to order out the wrecking party from the North Dakota and cases of TNT were passed up on deck ready to be taken off to the Frankfurt. It was at this point that Captain Lawson's squadron appeared and dropped the bombs that ended the career of the Frankfurt. It took thirty minutes from the time the final salvo struck her until she made her last plunge. Seventy-eight bombs were dropped during the day's exercises not including range-finding and dummy bombs. Twelve hits were credited to the two Services. Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, A.S., flew out from Langley Field in a pursuit plane and spent half the day in the air watching the exercises, flying close to the Frankfurt after each hit to survey the result. Army officers flying machines taking part in the attacks included Lieut. B. E. Meyers, E. M. Morris, Guy Kirksey, H. G. Crocker, C. W. Graybeal and J. W. Monahan. Navy officers included Lieut. Comdr. James H. Strong, H. T. Bartlett; and Lieuts. Myron F. Eddy, L. F. Noble, A. M. Price, F. B. Stump, A. J. Williams, Jr., D. Thomas, C. Keene, G. E. Rumill and E. T. Garvey. The Marine Corps officers were Lieuts. J. P. Farnham and G. Varini.

## Sinking the Destroyers S-132 and V-43.

The fifth exercise in the schedule, the destruction of the ex-German destroyers S-132 and V-43 by gunfire (destroyer division 36), took place on July 15, the sinking of the former enemy vessels actually being done by the 6-inch guns of the U.S.S. Florida and Delaware. The exercises were conducted with a thirty-knot breeze blowing, intermittent showers of rain, and a rough sea. Destroyer Division 36, including the Dickerson, Sicard, Leary, Schenck and Herbert, began standing down southward in column toward the V-43 at 11:05 a.m. at thirty knots speed. Owing to the rough sea this proved to be unsuitable for firing and the column of destroyers described a wide arc bearing down on the target ship for the second time and opening fire at 1:15 p.m., the Leary firing the first thirty shots in ten minutes. The board of observers credited her with making two effective hits, one through the bridge, and one through the starboard bow. The Sicard then dropped out of the column, being assigned to carry the newspaper correspondents on board the U.S.S. Henderson to Norfolk. A second wide turn was made by the four remaining destroyers with the Dickerson again leading, the Herbert firing three of her starboard 4-inch guns at the S-132. Beginning firing at 2:55 p.m. the Herbert fired thirty shots in nine minutes and was credited with making six hits. The official board's report to the Henderson read: "Three hits along waterline, amidships and forecastle on starboard side; one on bridge; one on stack; one on last stack; six hits altogether; vessel in sinking condition."

As the ex-German destroyers were still afloat the exercises were continued with attacks by the battleship. Led by the U.S.S. Florida, a column including the U.S.S. North Dakota and Pennsylvania came down to a 7,500-yards range and fired 140 shells from the starboard 6-inch battery. The first shots were over but the gun-pointers soon had the range and at 4:50 p.m. the V-43 disappeared beneath the sea. While the ex-German destroyer was sinking, the battleships, which had been joined by the U.S.S. Delaware, made another wide turn and came down on the S-132, the Delaware opening fire at 7,500 yards. Three shells of the first salvo hit the S-132 and by the time the allotted 140 shots had been fired she had been hit many times, one shot carrying away the main mast and another setting fire to the afterhouse. The S-132 did not sink, however, until 7:07 p.m. after the Henderson and Sicard had sailed for Norfolk.

## Observations of an Army Artillery Officer.

After observing the exercises on July 13 and 15 one of the most distinguished Artillery officers of the U.S. Army made the following comments: "I was impressed with the accuracy of the bombing from the air demonstrated by both the Army and the Navy bombers. The inconsequential effect of the small bombs was a very enlightening observation. The destructive effect of the large bombs confirmed the course of the Army in increasing the power of its shells and increasing the size of its guns. I was greatly impressed with the importance of a fleet being equipped with an adequate air defense. The tests were conclusive in showing the importance of an air service as an adjunct to coast defense."



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

## PROMOTIONS.

Capt. John S. Carpenter and Livingston Hunt, Supply Corps, U.S.N., who were recently selected for promotion to the rank of rear admiral, became eligible for promotion to that rank on July 7, 1921.

The death of Capt. Arthur Crenshaw, U.S.N., on July 19, will result in the promotion of Comdr. Edgar B. Larimer to captain, of Comdr. (T) Walter F. Jacobs to commander, and of Lieut. Comdr. (T) Marc A. Mitscher to lieutenant commander, as of July 20.

The following advancement in the Regular Army, with rank as indicated below, was announced July 16: Lieut. Col. Jesse C. Nicholls, U.S.A., retired, to colonel, rank July 9, 1921.

The following advancement in the Regular Army, with rank as indicated below, is announced July 19: Capt. James Perry Cole, U.S.A., retired, to major, rank July 1, 1921.

The following advancements in the Regular Army, with rank as indicated were announced July 20: 1st Lieut. Robert Amedee Bringham, U.S.A., retired, to captain, rank Dec. 1, 1920; Major Robert Dexter Carter, U.S.A., retired, to lieutenant colonel, rank June 18, 1921.

## RETIREMENTS.

Col. Milton L. McGrew, Inf. U.S.A., upon his own application, has been retired from active service, to take effect July 17, 1921, after more than thirty years' service. Born Oct. 10, 1873, and graduated from the U.S.M.A., June 12, 1895, he was promoted in the Army a second lieutenant and assigned to the 11th Infantry. He spent most of his early service with the 11th Infantry and the 16th Infantry, serving with the 11th in Porto Rico in 1898 and with both regiments in the Philippine insurrection. In 1905 he was detailed as an instructor in chemistry at West Point; after finishing that detail he returned to the 11th Infantry; and in 1912 he was graduated from the Army School of the Line at Leavenworth. He later served in Panama as captain in the 5th Infantry and as major in the 33d Infantry. In 1917 he was made a colonel, National Army, and assigned to Camp Grant as division and camp inspector and went overseas in command of the 303d Infantry. After his return to the United States he was placed in command of the 35th Infantry and later commanded the 11th Infantry at Camp Gordon. He subsequently studied auto engineering at the Georgia School of Technology, graduating in June, 1920, and for the past six months he has been acting as expert automotive adviser to the Infantry Board at Camp Benning. He was promoted colonel, Regular Army, July 1, 1920. Colonel McGrew is forty-seven years old, and it is understood that he will be retained by one of the large automobile industries as an expert adviser on automobile trucks.

Col. John W. Craig, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., was retired from active service July 14, 1921, after more than thirty years' service. He was born in Alabama July 22, 1873, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1894, when he was assigned to the 5th Cavalry. Among other duties he served as aid to Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, U.S.V., at Huntsville, Ala., has served in Cuba and the Philippines and on the Texas border, etc. Colonel Craig was a member of the Cavalry Equipment Board at Rock Island Arsenal, 1915-17. He served as Assistant Chief of Philippine Constabulary and was in command of the District of Mindanao and Sulu, February to April, 1917. He subsequently served, among other duties, with the 25th Infantry, was on duty with the War Plans Division of the General Staff, 1918, and was a member of the same. He was last on duty in the Panama Canal Department.

Col. J. Walker Benét, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., was retired from active service on July 16, 1921, under the act of June 30, 1882. Colonel Benét is a native of Kentucky and received his appointment to the U.S. Military Academy in 1875, from the District of Columbia. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1884. His last post of duty was at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y. Colonel Benét served in the 15th Infantry and 5th Artillery prior to his transfer to the Ordnance Department in 1886 as a lieutenant. He attained the grade of colonel in 1911.

Lieut. Col. Sanford H. Wadhams, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was retired from active service July 16, 1921, for disability incident thereto. Colonel Wadhams was born March 20, 1874, in Torrington, Conn.; graduated from Yale College 1894 as Ph.B.; graduated from Yale Medical School 1896; entered the military service Sept. 3, 1898, as acting assistant surgeon, duty at Camp Wyckoff, Long Island. In October, 1898, to Porto Rico, and commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; in December, 1900, to duty as surgeon, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Sailed for Manila July, 1902; duty at Zamboanga, Cebu, Camp Jossman and Manila; in June, 1905, to duty at Alcatraz Island, Calif. Other orders to duty included: Fort Slocum, N.Y., 1905; in December, 1907, to Hawaii; August, 1910, to Fort Slocum; Fort Porter August, 1912-June, 1914; duty with the N.G.N.Y., 1914-1916. He was ordered to France October, 1916, as a member of the military mission accredited to the French army and for special duty at the American Embassy, Paris; June, 1917, attached to the Hqs., A.E.F.; duty in office of chief surgeon, A.E.F., in charge of hospitalization program; March, 1918, designated deputy chief surgeon, A.E.F., at G.H.Q.; May, 1918, detailed a member of the G-4, G.S., G.H.Q., A.E.F., and charged with all hospitalization and evacuation in the zone of the armies. Returned to U.S. in June, 1919, and assigned for duty as an instructor, General Staff College, Washington, D.C., until date of retirement. His decorations include: D.S.M. for service in France; French decorations: Officer Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre with palm, Médaille d'Epidémie; Belgium: Officer Order of Leopold; Italy: Officer Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare. Colonel Wadhams holds the honorary degree of master of arts, Yale, 1919, and was on the original eligibility list for General Staff duty. Of his retirement Col. A. N. Stark, Med. Corps, U.S.A., writes: "Colonel Wadhams needs no introduction to the officers who served in France, for even those who were not privileged to know him personally were well aware of his achievements. While the majority of officers in France knew and fully appreciated his brilliant work in behalf of the sick and wounded, how many of the mothers, wives and sisters of both officers and men are aware of the debt of gratitude they owe Colonel Wadhams, whose unfailing wisdom and foresight and unflinching energy contributed more to the provisions for the care of the sick and wounded in France than the efforts of any other individual or group of individuals? Always the personification of courtliness and kindness,

and intensely loyal to his superiors and subordinates, he gave of his best to those of high or low degree alike, and his present physical condition is due in no small measure to the nerve-racking days and nights of the spring and summer of 1918, when, without thought of self, he labored beyond the call of duty. The lack of public recognition of Colonel Wadhams's brilliant services to the American Expeditionary Forces will ever be an outstanding instance in the traditions of the Medical Department. Whether public recognition comes later or not, he has the admiration and affection of a veritable host of friends, and these, and the consciousness of a stupendous task successfully performed, will always be his."

Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list July 13, 1921, was born in Missouri Nov. 14, 1873, and was appointed Oct. 2, 1899. Up to Jan. 1 last Commander Fewel had performed a total sea service of seventeen years and three months and shore duty of twelve years and six months. He was last on duty at the navy yard at Puget Sound in command of the receiving ship there.

Capt. Harry K. Harmon, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was on July 13, 1921, placed on the retired list for disability incident to the service. Captain Harmon's home address is Lyndhurst, N.J.

Lieut. Joseph C. Stein, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Mare Island, Calif., was placed on the retired list July 13, 1921. He was born in Arkansas Dec. 20, 1880, and up to Jan. 1 last had performed a total sea service of six years and six months and a shore duty of five years.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Mrs. Etta Josephine Eaton to Major J. Herbert Hunter, U.S.A., on July 7, 1921, at Greenwich, Conn., is announced.

Capt. Walter Krause, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., and Miss Aline Pendergrast, of Riverside, Calif., formerly a teacher in Hawaii and later a member of the faculty of the Irving School in Riverside, were married at Fort Sill on July 11, 1921. Captain Krause was formerly stationed at March Field, Calif.

Lieut. Norman E. Miller, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Crane, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Rhodes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude C. Rhodes, of San Diego, Calif., were married at the home of the bride's parents on July 12, 1921, Rev. Edward P. Schueler, pastor of the First English Lutheran Church, officiating. After spending the honeymoon in San Francisco and vicinity Lieut. and Mrs. Miller will take up their residence in San Diego to remain there while the former is stationed at that port.

Lieut. Nathaniel A. Burnell, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Adena H. Soelberg, daughter of Mrs. Henry H. Sheets were married in Seattle, Wash., June 30, 1921, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Thomas R. Allison. Miss Rosetta Kloecker, of Port Townsend, and Miss Anne Louise Soelberg, sister of the bride, were the bridesmaids. The bride was daintily gowned in ruffled white organdy, with which she wore a broad-brimmed white georgette hat, trimmed with camellias and violets. Her flowers were an arm bouquet of orchids, Killarney roses and sweet peas. Lieut. William McIndoe, U.S.A., was the best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Halvour H. Myrah, U.S.A., and Lieut. Charles Forest Wilson, U.S.A. After the ceremony an informal reception was held at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Sheets, in West Seattle. Mrs. Burnell attended St. Nicholas School and the University of Washington and is a member of Alpha Phi sorority. Lieutenant Burnell is a graduate of West Point. Lieut. and Mrs. Burnell sailed July 10 for the Philippines, where they will be stationed at Fort Mills, Corregidor.

Lieut. William R. Tomey, U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Odette Hayes, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Hayes, were married at the Bethany English Lutheran Church, Cleveland, Ohio, on June 30, 1921, the Rev. James W. Ramsey officiating. The wedding was carried out in military form. Preceding the ceremony was an organ recital by Miss Ethel Huber, followed by vocal numbers by Mrs. James Ramsey. Capt. Frank A. Allen, of Camp Benning, acted as best man. The ushers, Misses Norine and Alberta Wurtz, Agnes Peterson and Mildred Vallier, wore frocks of different colored organdy, with corsages and picture hats to correspond. Miriam Hayes and Doris Yoder were flower girls. Master James Ramsey was ring bearer. Miss Helen Hayes, sister of the bride, in orchid organdy, was maid of honor. Miss Ruth Becker, of Wooster, was the bridesmaid. Mrs. Hayes wore gray net over satin and Mrs. Tomey gray organdy over peach color. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of crepe meteor and imported lace. Her veil was of tulle, her chaplet of old English and orange blossoms, and her only ornament an elaborate string of carved ivory beads from China, the present of the groom. Lieutenant Tomey was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in June, 1920, and is now stationed at Camp Benning, where they will reside.

Major Frank Burton Andrus, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andrus announce the marriage of their daughter, Katherine Dyett, to Lieut. Smith Robbins Webb, 22d U.S. Inf., on July 20, 1921, at Buffalo, N.Y.

Lieut. Lawrence E. Shick, U.S.A., and Miss Frances M. Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Moore, of San Diego, Calif., were married at the home of the bride's parents on July 14, 1921. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry B. Roberts, pastor of the Mission Hills Congregational Church, and was witnessed by about seventy-five guests. Miss Minnie Moore, sister of the bride, and Miss Mary Alden Schick, sister of the bridegroom, were bridesmaids. Attending the bridegroom was Walter Gastil. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home and refreshments were served, including the wedding cake, which the bride cut with her husband's saber. After a honeymoon trip Lieut. and Mrs. Schick will go to Monterey, Calif., where the former has been assigned to the 11th Cavalry. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. David W. Schick, of San Diego, and was a member of the class of 1920, at the U.S. Military Academy. During the past year he has been attending the Cavalry School at Fort Riley.

Lieut. Carroll F. Sullivan, U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Daniel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Daniel, of Newburgh, N.Y., were married at the Cadet Chapel, West Point, N.Y., on June 18, 1921. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Wheat in the presence of a large number of friends. The bride's gown was of white crepe de chine, unrelieved and she wore a white picture hat to match and carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses. The maid of honor was her sister, Laura, who wore a gown of pink georgette and picture hat to match

and carried pink roses. Lieut. John E. Freeman, jr., U.S.A., of Hartselle, Ala., a classmate of the bridegroom, was best man. During the ceremony Mr. Mayer rendered the "Alma Mater" and Mendelssohn's wedding march was the recessional. Following the ceremony a supper was served on the porch of the West Point Hotel to the wedding party and a few intimate friends. Early in the evening the couple left on a honeymoon which will be spent in Niagara Falls and Canada. Lieutenant Sullivan was graduated from the U.S.M.A. June 5. After Sept. 15 they will make their home in Georgia, where Lieutenant Sullivan will be stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Bruce Smith announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Smith, to Capt. Frank W. Cheney, of the 48th U.S. Infantry, at a bridge luncheon July 12 at El Paso, Texas. A red, white and blue color scheme was used, white flowers and red and blue tulle, carrying out the color scheme. Small tables seating four guests were used, each daintily appointed with lace and embroidered linen covers and centered with crystal baskets of white flowers. Thirty-two guests were present for the luncheon and after the games a number of additional guests came in to offer good wishes. Captain Cheney's home is in Athens, Ga. He has been stationed at Fort Bliss since last February. The wedding will take place in the late summer.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, Lieut. Col., U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Bateman announce the engagement of their daughter, Evangeline, to Lieut. Howard Arnold Craig, Air Ser., U.S.A. The wedding will take place early in the autumn at San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Edmund P. Easterbrook, wife of Chaplain Easterbrook, U.S.A., on duty with the A.E. in G., at Coblenz, Germany, on June 22 announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gladys Easterbrook, to Capt. Joseph L. Collins, U.S.A., according to the Annapolis News, of Coblenz. The wedding, it was said, was to take place on July 15 at the Church of the Palace, Coblenz. The newly married couple, it was planned, were to sail for the United States in an Army transport sailing a few days later. Captain Collins, who has been on duty with the A.E. in G., is to take station at West Point as an instructor in the Military Academy.

Mrs. Leon E. Dessez announces the engagement of her daughter, Susan, to Lieut. Comdr. William Stetson Hogg, jr., U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Denny Heard announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Leila Elizabeth, to Lieut. William Joel Tudor Yancey, U.S.A., on July 25, 1921, at 8:30 o'clock in the evening, at 212 Claremont avenue, Jersey City, N.J.

Mrs. John Marshall Robinson, widow of Commodore Robinson, U.S.N., announces the engagement of her daughter, Katharine, to Mr. Hunt Benoist, of St. Louis and Greensboro, N.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Benoist, of St. Louis, Mo. The wedding is to take place in September.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Thomas C. Ackerman, son of Capt. Albert A. Ackerman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ackerman, and Miss Adair Leovy, daughter of George J. Leovy, of San Diego, Calif., who served as a lieutenant in the Navy during the World War. The wedding will take place in September.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin K. Roberts, U.S.A., one of the best known officers of the old Army, died at Ossining, N.Y., of stomach trouble on July 16, 1921. General Roberts was visiting Rev. Christian Lucas, an old friend, at the time of his death. His home was in Washington, D.C., where he lived with his wife at the Wyoming. The body was taken to Manchester, Vt., for burial. General Roberts was born in Tennessee on Nov. 28, 1841. He entered the Civil War as a lieutenant in the 7th Iowa Cavalry, in July, 1863, and was promoted in the various grades until honorably discharged as major of Volunteers on March 13, 1865. He was appointed from Connecticut a second lieutenant in the Regular Army, Artillery branch, on April 18, 1866, promoted to first lieutenant Feb. 7, 1867, and became a captain on April 25, 1888, major on Oct. 17, 1890, lieutenant colonel on Sept. 23, 1901, colonel on Aug. 3, 1903, and brigadier general, Chief of Artillery, on June 19, 1905. He was retired on June 20, 1905, at his own request after forty years' service. General Roberts commanded the fortifications at Sandy Hook, N.J., during the Spanish-American War. His ancestors were well represented in the Army, his father having been Gen. Benjamin Roberts, who served in the Civil War, while his grandfather and great-grandfather also were in the army, the latter having served under Gen. Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga.

Capt. Arthur Crenshaw, U.S.N., died at the naval hospital, Newport, R.I., on July 19, 1921, after an operation for appendicitis. At the time of his death he was a student officer at the Naval War College. He left a widow, Mrs. Lola Crenshaw, who, with several children, resides at the Corson cottage, on Catherine street, Newport. Captain Crenshaw was born in North Carolina on March 4, 1875. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Alabama on Sept. 6, 1892. His first duty was on the U.S.S. Columbia, in 1896. In the following year he served on the U.S.S. Maine and in 1897-98 was on the U.S.S. Wilmington as assistant engineer. He was on duty at the Bureau of Steam Engineering until 1903, when he was promoted to lieutenant and assigned to the U.S.S. Montgomery. In 1904 he did duty on the U.S.S. Nebraska and in 1905 was on duty again at the Bureau of Steam Engineering. He commanded the U.S.S. Villalobos in 1908 and in 1909 was promoted to lieutenant commander and assigned to the U.S.S. Colorado. He served another tour at the Bureau of Steam Engineering in 1910, was on the U.S.S. Nebraska in 1912, and commanded the U.S.S. Cummings in 1913. He was in command of the 6th Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, in 1914. He was again at the Bureau of Steam Engineering in 1915, was promoted to the grade of commander in 1916 and was on duty as engineer officer at the naval station, Hawaii. In 1917 he was placed in command of the U.S.S. Schurz, and thereafter commanded Group 3, Flotilla 1, Destroyer Force of the Pacific Fleet, and later commanded Flotilla 5, Destroyer Squadron 4 of that Fleet. He was promoted to captain in 1918 and commanded the U.S.S. Prairie. During the World War Captain Crenshaw was on duty in the 14th Naval District and served as district section member of the Joint Army and Navy Board of Survey for merchant vessels, and was on additional duty at Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco. On being detached he was placed in command of



the Naval Reserves at Gulfport, Miss., and upon the closing of that station was ordered to duty in the Navy Department in connection with naval examining boards.

Capt. Herbert Cushman, U.S.A., retired, died at 98 Chestnut street, Takoma Park, D.C., July 10, 1921. He was born in Pennsylvania June 27, 1844, and was appointed in the Regular Army as a second lieutenant from civil life and was assigned to the 20th Infantry. Captain Cushman served with the 20th Infantry until April 27, 1891, when he was retired for disability in the line of duty.

Lieut. William McKinley Laumeister, 26th U.S. Inf., who was fatally injured July 9, 1921, at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., by the premature explosion of a rifle grenade, died July 13, 1921. Lieutenant Laumeister was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1920, and the first member of his class to be killed in the Service. He was also a graduate of the Infantry School, class of 1921. "It is with deepest sorrow that the regimental commander announces the death of 1st Lieut. William McK. Laumeister, 26th Inf., in the station hospital, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 13, 1921," says Col. George D. Arrowsmith, U.S.A., in G.O. 5. Hqs. 26th Infantry, July 18, which continues: "Lieutenant Laumeister, whose home was at Fresno, Calif., has been a member of the regiment only a short time and never really joined. He was transferred to the regiment while on duty at Camp Benning, and was since on duty with the R.O.T.C., at Plattsburg Barracks. On July 9, Lieutenant Laumeister was wounded by premature explosion of a grenade while at drill and died in hospital on July 13. The remains of this officer, accompanied by Lieut. G. W. B. Wilson, 26th Inf., were sent to his mother, Mrs. Celia A. Laumeister, Fresno, Calif. The regiment shares the bereavement of his loved ones, and extends to them its sincere sympathy." Lieutenant Laumeister was born Sept. 23, 1896, appointed from the Army to the U.S.M.A. and was graduated June 15, 1920.

First Lieut. Willard S. Clark, Air Ser., U.S.A., died July 10, 1921, at Kelly Field, Texas. His nearest relative is Mrs. Willard S. Clark, wife, 220 East New York avenue, Deland, Fla. Lieutenant Clark was an emergency officer appointed to the Regular Army under the Reorganization act, and was for a time on duty at Carlstrom Field, Fla.

Lieut. James Harrison Steedman, U.S.N.R.F., vice president of Curtis and Co., of St. Louis, Mo., died July 1, 1921, in Santa Barbara, Calif. The funeral was held in St. Louis July 5 from the family residence at 42 Westmoreland place. Dean Carol M. Davis, of Christ Church Cathedral, officiated. Burial was at Bellefontaine Cemetery with naval honors. Lieutenant Steedman was a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve before the World War. During the latter he first had charge of the building operations at the Great Lakes Training Station. Later he had charge of fitting out the U.S.S. Dorothea at Cleveland and commanded that ship on a voyage from Cleveland to Key West. His last assignment was that of assistant engineering officer of the Oklahoma. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Virginia C. Steedman.

Gen. L. E. de Maud'huy, of the French army, who was military governor of Metz, died in Paris on July 16. General Maud'huy was born in Lorraine and witnessed the capitulation of Metz to the Germans. He was graduated from St. Cyr at the age of twenty among the first of his class. At the beginning of the World War he was at Dijon in command of the 16th Division, 8th Corps, Army of Lorraine. He marched on Sarrebourg and entered the town on Aug. 18, 1914. His success in throwing the Germans across the Mortagne river at the battle of Grande Couronne de Nancy brought him command of the 18th Army Corps, at the head of which he faced the Germans in the battle of the Marne. On Sept. 29, 1914, he was given command of the 10th Corps, and so checked the Germans as to permit the free movement of the British troops in the race with the enemy to reach the sea. It was while under General Maud'huy's command that the 10th Army captured the heights of Notre Dame de la Lorette, which dominated the important town of Lens.

Farrand Sayre Kilbourne, son of Capt. H. R. Kilbourne, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kilbourne, and grandson of Col. and Mrs. Sayre, died at Fort Riley on July 13, 1921.

Elizabeth Leger Martin, daughter of Capt. Louis LeRoy Martin, U.S.A., and Elsie Fonda Martin, died at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., on July 7, 1921, at the age of two months and twenty-three days.

Judge Sidney J. Dudley, who died in Richmond, Va., July 12, 1921, was the father of Mrs. Howard Hartley, wife of Lieutenant Hartley, S.C., U.S.N., and of Mrs. H. Schieffelin Clark, wife of former Lieut. H. S. Clark, U.S.N. Judge Dudley had been a judge of the Circuit Court of Elizabeth City, Warwick and Accomac counties, and at time of his death was serving a second term as commonwealth's attorney.

Cary von Bergen, who died in Minneapolis, Minn., on July 5, 1921, was the daughter of Mrs. Clara E. Kramer and stepdaughter of the late Major Adam Kramer, 6th Cav., U.S.A.

Phoebe C. Wilkins, widow of Capt. James E. Wilkins, U.S.A., and mother of Col. Harry E. Wilkins, U.S.A., E. J. Wilkins, V. A. Wilkins, Mrs. A. M. Nye and Miss Clara Wilkins, died July 1, 1921, at Des Moines, Iowa, aged eighty-two years and ten months.

Frank Owen, late first lieutenant, U.S.A., died at Mobile, Ala., on July 18, 1921.

Mrs. Essie Hart, mother of Lieut. William W. Warlick, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Long, died in San Diego, Calif., July 9, 1921, aged fifty-eight years and seven months. A daughter and three sons survive.

Mrs. J. D. McNeely died at San Diego, Calif., July 15, 1921. She is survived by the following children: Mrs. C. G. Hall, wife of Colonel Hall, U.S. Air Ser.; Mrs. Wallace B. Seales, wife of Colonel Seales, U.S. Cav.; Mrs. V. D. Dixon, wife of Colonel Dixon, U.S. Cav., retired; Mrs. W. B. Strachan, Mr. L. J. McNeely and Mr. J. H. McNeely. A correspondent writes: "She was gifted with a brilliant mind, beauty of person and character." The interment will be in Salisbury, N.C., on July 24 from St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

The body of Capt. Howard T. Douglas, Air Ser., U.S.A., who was drowned after a collision between an Army airplane he was piloting and one in which Lieut. Marce J. Plumb, Air Ser., U.S.A., was seated, on June 22, during a bombing test directed at the old battleship San Marcos off Tangier Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md., and which could not be found for some time, was discovered in the bay on June 30, says the Langley Field Times. The funeral of Lieutenant Plumb, who was also drowned as a result of the collision, but whose body was at once recovered, took place at Langley Field on June 25 and was attended by all the officers at the field.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, U.S.A., went from Washington for the purpose of being present. The services were conducted by Chaplain Reuben Earl Boyd, U.S.A. The Times observes: "The finding of both bodies will perhaps put forever at rest persistent newspaper accounts to the effect that bombs were dropped after the men fell and that the men were blown to pieces by the explosions."

The death of Emory A. Wheeler, formerly of the Pay Department, U.S.A., has not been recorded, writes Dr. W. Thornton Parker, who served with him. He died at his home in Morristown, N.J., in January, 1921. He saw service in the summer of 1867 in Kansas during the Indian War, when all the leading hostile Indian tribes were united—Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Comanche, Sioux, Blackfoot, Dog Warriors and others. Mr. Wheeler was a valued assistant of Major Rochester, afterwards Paymaster General, U.S.A., during the expedition of the 3d Cavalry through the Indian country, under command of Major Whiting. It was a remarkable expedition. Deprivations and dangers existed continually from the time of leaving Post Riley, Kas., to the time of disbandment of the expedition at Fort Union, N.M. That the enemy failed on at least one occasion, July 3 and 4, at the Cimarron Crossing, was largely owing to the great military ability of Major Whiting, the officers associated with him, and the excellent command which succeeded in making the expedition a success.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Capt. James A. Ryan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ryan and their little daughter have gone to Wakefield, Mass.

Lieut. Carroll K. Leeper, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leeper announce the birth of Elizabeth Ann Leeper, on June 25, 1921, at Colon, C.Z.

A son, Vincent J. Conrad, 2d, was born to Lieut. V. J. Conrad, U.S.A., and Mrs. Conrad at Ancon Hospital, Ancon, C.Z., on June 2, 1921.

Major Herman Kobbé, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kobbé have taken a house at 22 Sunset road, Amherst, Mass., while Major Kobbé is on duty at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Capt. H. O. Shiffert (M.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Shiffert sailed for St. Thomas on July 15. Captain Shiffert has been on duty at the torpedo station, Newport, for the last two years.

Comdr. and Mrs. Lewis Cox and Master Lewis Crocker Cox have moved from Boston to No. 5 Pell street, Newport, R.I., where Commander Cox is attending the War College.

Mrs. Philip Hayes, wife of Major Hayes, U.S.A., who suffered a shock three weeks ago which resulted in total deafness, is staying at the Hotel Astor, New York city, where she is undergoing special treatment.

Miss Florence E. Thiele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thiele, of Washington, D.C., and sister of Major Claude M. Thiele, U.S.A., is spending the summer as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seymour at Panama.

Mrs. W. L. Finley and her mother, Mrs. Thomas B. Dewers, have closed their house on Ontario road, Washington, and will spend the remainder of the summer near Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Hyannisport, Cape Cod, Mass.

Mrs. R. E. Coontz, wife of Rear Admiral Coontz, U.S.N., with her daughter, Miss Bertha Coontz, has left Washington to spend the remainder of the summer in Seattle and Vancouver. They will return in September to their apartment at Wardman Park Inn.

Mrs. Walter C. Short and baby son, Dean, accompanied by Mrs. Short's mother, Mrs. Walter C. Dean, of Oklahoma City, have taken a house at 18 North street, Plymouth, Mass., for the summer. Mrs. Short will later join Major Short, G.S., in Washington.

Col. William A. Phillips, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has recently purchased Mr. Francis Benedict Poe's house on Edgemore Lane in Bethesda, Md. Colonel Phillips, who is on a three months' sick leave before taking station in Washington, is now occupying his home in Bethesda.

Lieut. Col. Fred T. Austin, Field Art., U.S.A., formerly a temporary brigadier general, has been awarded the D.S.M. for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service while in command of Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and particularly during the period that said camp was subject to a severe epidemic of influenza.

Major Lucien B. Moody, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at present on duty in Washington, has been awarded the D.S.M. for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as assistant to the chief Ordnance officer, A.E.F. in France, and chief Ordnance officer, Army of Occupation in Germany. At that time he held the temporary rank of colonel.

Mrs. Elisabeth E. Custer, widow of Gen. G. A. Custer, U.S.A., was introduced to White Eagle, a Sioux Indian, at New York city, July 9. He is an Indian writer and poet and had a letter of introduction to Mrs. Custer from W. D. Fisher, of Sheridan, Wyo., secretary of the Custer Highway. White Eagle told Mrs. Custer of the progress being made in completing the "Custer Battlefield Highway" which has been laid out through the old-time hunting grounds of the Northwest.

The 1st Squadron of the Utah National Guard before leaving Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for their home station entertained the officers and ladies of the 15th U.S. Cavalry at a supper party, the guests arriving in time to witness the evening parade of the unit. Col. T. B. Dugan, U.S.A., was the reviewing officer and the guests besides Col. and Mrs. Dugan included Miss Dugan, Col. E. H. Hartnett, M.C., Major and Mrs. George H. Steele and daughter, Major and Mrs. Roy W. Holderness, Major and Mrs. Lute P. Stover, Captain Forsyth Bacon, post adjutant, and Lieut. A. H. Conard. The squadron during its camp tour made a very creditable showing.

Invitations to join the Junior Service Association have been recently issued to junior members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. This organization, lately formed in Washington, D.C., was formerly known as the Army and Navy Juniors and gave a series of delightful tea dances at 2400 16th street, N.W., on Saturday afternoons during the past winter. Because of the popularity of these dances with the younger Service set, the association contemplates continuing them, with a few additional affairs, next fall, and anticipates a large membership. The officers of the association are: President, Miss Frances Morrow; vice president, Miss Katherine Knight; secretary, Miss Colden Ruggles; treasurer, Capt. E. H. Jenkins, U.S.M.C.; executive committee, Miss Ann Bryan, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Badt, U.S.N., Capt. W. C. Phillips, U.S.A., and Capt. R. L. Montague, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. Mark M. Boatner, jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Boatner announce the birth of a son on June 28, 1921.

A son, Floyd Albert Hatfield, was born to Major Floyd Hatfield, 29th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Hatfield at Columbus, Ga., on July 4, 1921.

A son, Frank Slingluff, 3d, was born to Lieut. Comdr. Frank Slingluff, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Slingluff, at Philadelphia, Pa., on June 26, 1921.

Lieut. Col. John T. Roberts, U.S.A., accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed from San Francisco on the Siberia Maru July 21 from Japan on one month's leave prior to reporting for duty at Manila.

A son, Wallace Rutherford Dowd, jr., was born to Ensign W. R. Dowd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dowd at Cambridge, Mass., on July 1, 1921. Ensign and Mrs. Dowd are making their home at 2 Newport road, Cambridge, Mass.

Col. J. D. L. Hartman, U.S.A., Mrs. Hartman and their two sons sailed from Honolulu, H.T., on July 6, 1921. Colonel Hartman has been relieved from command of the 17th Cavalry and ordered for duty at the General Staff College as a member of the class for 1921-22.

Miss Florence Egee, Mr. Artisan Smith, son of Chaplain and Mrs. S. J. Smith, and little Master Samuel J. Smith, of Chesapeake City, Md., are spending a two weeks' vacation at the paragon at Fort Monroe. This is the first time that Mr. Smith has had an opportunity to visit his parents in several years.

Mrs. John N. Jordan (Lillian Terhune), wife of Comdr. John N. Jordan, U.S.N., sailed from New York July 9 for Cherbourg, accompanied by her little daughter. Commander Jordan has been ordered from Fore River, where he has had more than two years' service, to the U.S.S. Utah as supply officer.

Among the recent guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, were Comdr. Arie A. Corwin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Corwin; Lieut. Comdr. K. C. Melhorn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Melhorn; Miss Elsa Melhorn and Charles M. Melhorn; Lieut. Col. R. C. Foy, U.S.A.; Major Benjamin C. Lockwood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lockwood; Major C. L. Kilburn, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kilburn; Major Edwin B. Lyon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lyon, and Lieut. Frank V. Shepard, U.S.N.

Capt. H. C. Fellows, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fellows entertained at a delightful dinner dance at the Officers' Club, Andernach, Germany, on July 1 in honor of Majors Gen. H. C. Hale. The guests were Colonel Greer, Major and Mrs. Eugene Santschi, Major and Mrs. Roy Hill, Mrs. George Willard, Major and Mrs. Emil Reinhardt, Major McAlpin, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Neilson, Capt. and Mrs. D. M. Bartow, Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd Bunting, the Misses Steward, Tourtellott and Rice, Captains Rayens, Rice, Tourtellott, Steward, Lieutenants Hammond and Tague.

Mrs. Laurence S. Adams, wife of Capt. Laurence S. Adams, Constr. Corps, U.S.N., was guest of honor at a farewell luncheon on July 13 at Portsmouth, N.H., tendered her by the women friends of Portsmouth and Kittery women. The Colonial dining room of the Rockingham Hotel was used for the occasion. Covers were laid for fifty guests, and a profusion of flowers formed a beautiful background. "Mrs. Adams," writes a correspondent, "will be greatly missed. Her gracious hospitality and her charming manner have won for her a large circle of friends."

A "horse fashion show" was held on July 4 at the fair grounds, New Orleans, La., under the supervision of former Major W. J. Ratigan. Judges of the events were Majors N. P. Morrow and J. A. Mack, U.S.A., and Major C. Braitwaite Wallis, British army, who is the British consul at New Orleans. "It is the general opinion that this is the greatest affair of its kind ever held here," writes a correspondent at New Orleans. "We raised \$12,500 to be expended in furnishing an American Legion Home for Disabled Veterans. During the men's events the lady sponsors occupied boxes adjoining the Governor and 'Pat' Harrison, Senator from Mississippi."

Mrs. A. E. Schrader, wife of Lieutenant Schrader, U.S.N., entertained recently at her home in Coronado in honor of Mrs. Homer Grosskopf, who is leaving for China in the near future. Mrs. Fred T. Berry, bride of Commander Berry, was also an honor guest. Mrs. Schrader's guests were Mesdames Grosskopf, Fred Berry, John Ferguson, Edward C. Raguet, Philip Willet, Schuyler Heim, W. E. Clark, Daniel Miller, Lyon McCormish, Edward Johnson, Julia Moss, Malcolm Yorkson, Robert Carney, Herbert Wiley, Earl Mills, T. Doyle, J. Munnally, Sebree Cook, Charles Best, Russell Berkeley, Frank Fahrion, Guy Clark, Paul Tevis, W. G. Gilfoil, Pol Meadows, Robert Farrar, Fields, Howard Good, Fred Dickey and Mrs. Grosskopf, sr. The Misses Doyle and Pemberton and Mme. Yves Le Henaff.

The Winthrop (Mass.) Pageant Association eclipsed its two former efforts in the production of "America First," a pageant of progress, on the evenings of July 4 and 5 at Fort Banks, Mass. This organization is civilian in character, but from its inception has had Col. James F. Howell, U.S.A., commander of the coast defenses of Boston, as its honorary president. Col. Allen D. Raymond, U.S.A., commanding at Fort Banks, is honorary vice president. The proceeds from this year's production are to be divided among the Army Relief Society, the Military Hospital Aid and the Winthrop Chapter of the American Red Cross. The pageant, attended during the two evenings by over 9,000 persons, was in point of artistic beauty, strength of plot and hearty co-operation between the citizens of Winthrop and the coast defenses, the culmination of three years' perfect harmony resulting in the flawless production of splendid magnitude. The great success of these three annual pageants was largely due to the personal thought, labor and material assistance given by Colonel Howell. When it became known that he was to be transferred from the coast defenses of Boston, a steel engraved testimonial from the citizens of the town of Winthrop was presented to him. It wished him every happiness and advancement in his new field, and expressed genuine sorrow at losing him and his much loved wife, from Winthrop. The engraved vellum was presented July 5 by Governor Channing Cox, of Massachusetts, followed by the applause of the 5,000 persons present. Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., the guest of honor, responded to his introduction by the president of the Pageant Association and was given three rousing standing cheers. Prior to the pageant, at the residence of Major Albert F. Walker, aid to Governor Cox, Col. and Mrs. Howell were the joint guests of honor at a reception for Governor Cox. Following the reception, Governor Cox, Major Walker and Colonel Howell joined the Pageant Association officials at the Point Shirley Club for dinner.



Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, S.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Peoples are spending the summer in California.

Rear Admiral Uriah R. Harris, U.S.N., was recently a guest at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton, Atlantic City, N.J.

Major Gen. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Elliott left Washington on July 18 to spend the remainder of the summer at the Delaware Water Gap.

Lieut. Col. Walter D. Smith, U.S.A., with Mrs. Smith and their children, left Washington on July 18 for Heron Bay, Fair Haven, Md., where they will spend the summer.

Capt. John H. Craig, U.S.M.C., aid to Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., who has been visiting his mother in Philadelphia for several weeks, has returned to Washington.

Mrs. John McGowan, widow of Rear Admiral McGowan, U.S.N., and her daughter, Miss Anna McGowan, have gone to Blue Ridge, Summit, Pa., for the remainder of the summer.

A daughter, Elizabeth Mauree Mahin, granddaughter of Col. Abner Pickering, U.S.A., was born at Hartford, Conn., on July 18, 1921, to Major Frank C. Mahin, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Mahin.

Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, wife of Admiral Coontz, U.S.N., with her daughter, Miss Bertha Coontz, has gone West to spend the remainder of the summer at Seattle and Vancouver.

Mr. Merritt W. Ireland, wife of the Surgeon General of the Army, has gone to Stony Man Camp, Skyland, Va., to join her son, Dr. Paul Ireland, and to spend the remainder of the summer.

Capt. Robert B. Woolverton, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Woolverton announce the birth of a daughter, Patricia Woolverton, on June 6, 1921, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Announcement of the birth of a daughter to Capt. Allen F. Kirk, 8th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Kirk at the station hospital, Coblenz, Germany, on June 27, 1921, is made in the *Amaroe News*, of Coblenz.

The birth of a son to Capt. Dell S. Gray, D.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Gray, at the station hospital, Coblenz, Germany, on June 24, 1921, was announced in the *Amaroe News*, of that city, on the following day.

Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, who has been spending a short leave with his family at Owl's Head, near Rockland, Me., has returned to Washington, to assume his duties as budget officer of the War Department.

Col. and Mrs. A. W. Yates, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., on July 25 for San Francisco, Calif., where the former will resume duty at the General Intermediate Depot, which was terminated in 1917 by the World War.

Mrs. Theodore Lamson and Charles Lamson, wife and son of Lieut. Col. T. Lamson, U.S.A., were registered at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, during the Elks' convention there, en route to Catalina Island and San Bernardino.

Having returned from an extended motor trip through Northern Michigan Mrs. Richard E. Cummins and Billy Cummins have left Detroit to spend the summer with Mrs. Cummins' father, Major Knedler, at Coronado, Calif. Major Cummins is the instructor of National Guard Cavalry of Michigan at Camp Grant, Ill.

Mrs. Earl North, wife of Major North, Engrs., U.S.A., and little daughter, Betty, have left Mobile, Ala., to spend the summer with Commodore J. D. Gatewood, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gatewood and Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Savage, of Norfolk, Va., in their cottage at 401 Charlotte street, Holmwood Park, Asheville, N.C.

Mrs. Myra R. Stallman and Miss Margaret Sayre Stallman, widow and daughter of Capt. George P. Stallman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was accidentally drowned on June 23, while out swimming in Irondequoit Bay, N.Y., have left Camp Dix, N.J., and are with Mrs. Stallman's sister, at 388 Monroe avenue, Rochester, N.Y.

Announcement is made of the birth of a son, Turner Mason Chambliss, Jr., to Capt. Turner M. Chambliss, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Chambliss at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, on July 15, 1921. Captain Chambliss is on duty as an instructor, department of military art, Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga. Mrs. Chambliss, before her marriage, was Miss Bernice Wilson, of Washington, D.C., and Virginia.

News of a serious accident which befell Major George M. Peek, U.S.A., assistant chief of staff, A.F. in G., at Cologne, Germany, on June 26 is contained in the *Amaroe News*. Major Peek was entered in the three and one-half mile steeplechase in the horse show given under the auspices of the British forces on the Rhine. Lieut. Mark A. Devine, U.S.A., was leading by three lengths and Major Peek and a British entrant were fighting for second place, at the fifth jump. According to several American officers who witnessed the accident, Major Peek's saddle began to slip, and he fell under the horse as it made a jump. He was picked up unconscious and taken at once to the British Casualty Clearing Hospital in Cologne. When word was received at Cologne, Major C. L. Gandy, M.C., U.S.A., was sent to Cologne at once to see Major Peek. The mother of Major Peek, who was in Wiesbaden, was notified and immediately went to the bedside of her son. Several hours after the accident Major Peek regained consciousness and at last accounts his condition was improving.

Capt. Louis C. Richardson, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Albany, was presented with the Chinese order of the Striped Tiger at Manila, P.I., on May 23, 1921, in recognition of meritorious service. The decoration was conferred upon him by Hsu Shih Chang, president of the Republic of China, under a mandate issued Feb. 25, 1921. The formal presentation of the decoration was made at the Army and Navy Club by Mr. Chow Kwo Hsien, Chinese consul general, at a tea given by Captain Richardson. The Chinese consul pinned a beautiful gold medal, symbolic of this high honor, upon Captain Richardson, who won it through daring and meritorious service in behalf of the Chinese in Vladivostok while he was stationed there. Captain Richardson replied, paying high tribute to China. The Chinese consul and the host offered several toasts, speaking in the most friendly terms of their experiences as to the relations between the two countries. Toasts befitting the occasion also were offered by Colonel Rhodes, Lieutenant Colonel Burbee, U.S.A., Commander Izard, U.S.N., and Capt. C. H. Sleeper. Besides the Chinese consul general and Captain Richardson those present included Mrs. Chow Kwo Hsien, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. W. Bugbee, Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scott, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hull, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Commander Izard, Mr. and Mrs. Yeh, Comdr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Col. and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Mrs. Hanifen, Mrs. Smith, Miss Cates, Mrs. Garovitch, Major Kipp, Mr. Kul, Capt. Charles H. Sleeper, Lieut. J. B. Patrick, Capt. Moriarty and Lieutenant Judy.

Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, U.S.A., sailed for Europe on July 12 on the Old North State.

Rear Admiral Nathan E. Niles, U.S.N., is spending some weeks in July at the Old Lyme Inn, Old Lyme, Conn.

A son, Bernard C. Stearns, Jr., was born to Lieut. B. S. Stearns, Corps of Engrs., and Mrs. Stearns at Camp Dix, N.J., on July 3, 1921.

Major Philip Hayes, U.S.A., announces that he was granted an annulment of marriage from Ethel M. Hayes on July 11, 1921, in the Cook County Court, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. V. Purnell, widow of Major Vern S. Purnell, her sister, Mrs. Thomas A. Clark, and son, Erskine, are spending the summer at 34 Puritan road, Swampscott, Mass.

Comdr. Ellis Lando, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lando have purchased a home in Coronado, 1124 G avenue, where they will be at home after July 15 with their daughters, Miss Mary Nattlage and Miss Sophie Nattlage, and son, Robert Ellis Lando, Jr.

Capt. Thomas B. Kennedy, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kennedy are the house guests of Captain Kennedy's brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Bradbury, of Lawrence, Mass., at their cottage at Hampton Beach, N.H., for the month of July.

Col. William M. Morrow, U.S.A., who has been in command of the 15th Infantry, Tientsin, China, arrived in San Francisco on July 16 en route to Washington, D.C. Colonel Morrow was succeeded in his command in China by Col. William F. Martin, Inf.

Mrs. Edwin F. Cochrane, wife of Lieutenant Cochrane, U.S.A., and daughter, Margaret, sailed from New York on the S.S. Colon for their home in Coco Solo, C.Z., having spent the past six weeks with Mr. and Mrs. James W. Runyan, parents of Mrs. Cochrane, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. William Layton Smith with her daughter, Lucy Randolph Smith, is spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. H. H. Wallace, at Fredericksburg, Va., while Commander Smith is abroad as aid to Admiral Charles F. Hughes, U.S.N., with the Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Major William Ord Ryan, U.S.A., recently re-appointed major, F.A., was the guest of his parents, Lieut. Col. J. J. Ryan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ryan, in Columbus, Ohio, en route to Fort Sill, Okla., from New York city, where he was formerly associated with the Halsey Stewart Bond Co.

Mrs. F. B. Bassett, wife of Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, U.S.N., has given up her apartment in New York, and is now in Newport for the summer, at No. 12 Mount Vernon place. Rear Admiral Bassett is at present in command of Flotilla 5 of the Destroyer Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, now at Newport.

Lieut. Col. Harry L. Gilchrist, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been awarded the D.S.M., "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as chief of the de-lousing and bathing services of the A.E.F. By his superior administration and splendid efficiency he contributed materially to the success achieved by the Army at the ports of Brest, Bordeaux and St. Nazaire, in the return to the United States of the American Expeditionary Forces." Colonel Gilchrist is at present on duty in the office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, Washington.

Rear Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., was the guest of honor at a luncheon given for him by friends at the Bankers' Club, New York city, on July 20. The occasion was the relief of Admiral Huse as commander of the 3d Naval District, on orders to duty at Washington. The Admiral spoke of his regret at leaving New York and his associates in the Army and Navy Club of America, of which he has been acting president. He also referred to the part which the Army and Navy Institute of America, which is soon to be incorporated, is intended shall take in the expansion of the club. At the close of the Admiral's address announcement was made that pledges amounting to \$40,000 in founders' memberships in the institute had been received.

Mrs. John J. Ryan and Miss Clarisse Z. Ryan have joined Lieutenant Colonel Ryan, U.S.A., in Columbus, Ohio, where as inspector-instructor of the Ohio National Guard, Lieutenant Colonel Ryan is now stationed. Their address is the Willard, 303 East Gay street, Columbus. Both Mrs. Ryan and Miss Ryan have been the house guests of Major Joseph C. King, U.S.A., and Mrs. King in Del Rio, Texas, for the past few months. En route North, Miss Ryan was the guest of Major and Mrs. John E. Lewis at Fort Riley, Kas., and the Rollins Hockadays in Kansas City. With Major and Mrs. James A. Stevens, of Fort Leavenworth, the trip was made by motor to St. Louis, where as the house guest of the Lawrence Pierces many charming entertainments were given in Miss Ryan's honor.

Major and Mrs. Hayes Kroner, and their son, Billy, are leaving the United States this month for an extended leave in China and Japan. They will sail on the Empress of Russia from Vancouver, B.C., and expect to spend two weeks in Hakone, Japan, and a month with Mrs. Kroner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. L. Way, at Tientsin and Peitaiho, China. While in China, Major and Mrs. Kroner will attend the wedding of the latter's older brother, Mr. H. C. B. Way, to Miss Marjorie Denison, of England, the marriage taking place at Hong Kong. Major Kroner is recuperating from a long illness resulting in pneumonia and bronchitis, which he contracted while attending the funeral of the late Major Paul K. Johnson at Oxford, N.Y. Major Kroner is a recent graduate of the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga.; upon his return to the United States shortly after Nov. 1, he will be stationed at Quantico, Va., as liaison officer at the Marine Corps Schools.

Among the most delightful occasions during the graduation week at the Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga., was the dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes Brown, of Columbus, Ga., to Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles S. Farnsworth at the Columbus Country Club on June 26, the club being elaborately decorated with wild flowers for the party. The table was covered in Infantry colors, and large vases held blossoms of blue and white hydrangeas; the place-cards were of Infantry blue with the coat-of-arm of the United States engraved in gold thereon. Most of the guests were from the Army contingent in Columbus. There were present Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles S. Farnsworth, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone, the Misses Malone, Col. and Mrs. H. S. Wagner, Col. and Mrs. Willis Uline, Colonel Schweizer, Colonel Jencks, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister, Major and Mrs. Reginald Kelly, Major and Mrs. Hayes Kroner, Major and Mrs. Gordon Catts, Major and Mrs. Francis Endicott, Major and Mrs. Frederick Black and Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes Brown. After the dinner Colonel Jencks entertained the party with pleasing vocal numbers.

Mrs. Adolphus E. Watson, wife of Captain Watson, U.S.N., with her young daughter, is at the Hotel Bay Voyage, Jamestown, R.I.

A son, Calvin Barber Dunwoody, was born to Lieut. Kingsland Dunwoody, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dunwoody at Newport, R.I., on July 17, 1921.

Mrs. Herold, wife of Capt. A. F. Herold, Air Ser., U.S.A., and her baby son left March Field, Calif., for a prolonged stay in Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral H. McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., and Mrs. Huse have been stopping at the Hotel Powhatan, Pennsylvania avenue and 18th street, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. Leon Martin, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Martin sailed on July 21 from New York for the Canal Zone, where Commander Martin is to be stationed.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Root, engineer officer of Coast Guard cutter Earp now stationed at Honolulu, is on two months' leave and is visiting friends in the East.

Col. M. L. McGrew, U.S.A., retired, has accepted a position with the Mack-International Motor Truck Corporation, which has offices in the Cunard Building, 25 Broadway, New York city.

Col. David D. Porter, U.S.M.C., assistant adjutant and inspector, has been absent from his desk for a week suffering from an attack of ptomaine poisoning. He is expected to return to duty on July 25.

Mrs. John O. Brown, wife of Lieutenant Brown, Med. Admin. Corps, U.S.A., and children have left Camp Dix, N.J., to spend the summer at Long Island, Portland, Me., and expect to return in September.

Lieut. M. W. Hutchinson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hutchinson and little son, Ronald Baxter, have taken an apartment at 133 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N.Y., for the summer, while Lieutenant Hutchinson is at the navy yard.

Major David E. Cain, U.S.A., Mrs. Cain and children have arrived from Fort Sill, Okla., at Jamestown, R.I., where they are spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Cheever Newhall Ely, at their cottage on Walcott avenue.

James D. Taylor, 3d, graduated at St. Luke's School, Wayne, Pa., in June and after a month's visit with his parents, Col. James D. Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., entered the U.S. Naval Academy July 12.

Mrs. B. V. Meade, wife of Lieut. Comdr. B. V. Meade, and her daughters, Mrs. Lanagan, wife of Major W. H. Lanagan, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Richard P. Brown, of Philadelphia, are spending the summer in the Knowles Cottage, Jamestown, R.I.

William Morian Carrithers, aged nineteen months, second son of Major F. B. Carrithers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Carrithers, was awarded first place in the baby contest held July 11-16 in connection with the Interstate Fair at Fargo, N.D., where Major Carrithers is on R.O.T.C. duty with the State Agricultural College. "Billy" received a total score of 99.95, among the 160 babies entered and a medal was awarded by the Fargo Commercial Club.

The funeral of Col. Albert S. McLemore, who died at Mare Island, Calif., July 14, will be held in Washington probably on July 28, with burial at the Arlington National Cemetery.

#### CHIEF OF NAVY BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS.

Capt. William A. Moffett, U.S.N., was nominated by the President on July 18 to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Department of the Navy, with rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years. This nomination had been generally forecast, for since Captain Moffett assumed the duties of director of naval aviation Dec. 14, 1920, he has demonstrated an unusual equipment for this duty as well as the larger duties of a bureau chief. Naval aviation in the last seven months has shown a degree of activity which has resulted in increased co-ordination of personnel, and Captain Moffett has so enforced activity in various directions, particularly in securing the co-operation of the Navy toward building up the aviation arm, that in general the work has advanced by days where formerly it dragged through weeks and months. It is predicted that under his able administration the new bureau will be one of the most active in the Navy Department. Captain Moffett is a native of Charleston, S.C., and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in June, 1890. He was commissioned ensign in July, 1892; promoted to lieutenant (j.g.) in March, 1899; to lieutenant in July, 1899; to lieutenant commander in July, 1905; to commander in March, 1911, and to captain in August, 1916. After duty on various vessels, at the Naval War College, and as inspector in the Lighthouse Service, he was assigned to command the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in 1912 and to the additional duty as supervisor of the 9th, 10th and 11th Naval Districts. During this duty he served as a member of the 9th Naval District section of the Joint Army and Navy Board of Survey for merchant vessels from March, 1917, to February, 1918, when he was ordered to temporary duty in the Navy Department, from March, 1917, to February, 1918, when he was again ordered to duty as commandant of the Great Lakes Station. He was detached and ordered to command the U.S.S. Mississippi Nov. 23, 1918, which vessel was one of the units of Division 8, Battleship Squadron 4, U.S. Pacific Fleet. He was on that duty when he relieved Capt. T. T. Craven as Director of Naval Aviation. During his command at Great Lakes that station was an important center of training for the war and thousands of youths passed through it for assignment to ships and shore stations. It was the scene of greatest Navy enlisted personnel activity and to Captain Moffett is generally accredited the praise that his administration won the most cordial and whole-hearted support of the people in the middle states and particularly of the citizens of Chicago. In this duty he displayed the quality for attracting co-operative effort from all sides, which is one of Captain Moffett's chief attributes and which will stand him in good stead in his new duties as the first chief of a new bureau.

#### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE PERSONNEL.

The Chemical Warfare Service is rapidly reaching its quota of officer personnel established by the act of June 4, 1920. The law provides that there may be 101 officers in this branch of the Service, and there are now seventy-eight. It is estimated that the remaining twenty-three officers may be obtained from candidates of the April examination. The Chemical Warfare Service has pre-



ceeded slowly in filling its quota of officers, desiring to have only those of the highest qualifications. Experience has revealed, it is stated, that many officers who have desired to serve in the Chemical Warfare Service have hesitated to submit application for transfer, being under the impression that a comprehensive knowledge of chemistry is a necessary qualification. This is not a requirement, however, for all of the officers in that Service, but it is desired that they possess the qualifications of those officers in the other technical services. Practical all the highly technical work, particularly along chemical lines, Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Chief, states is done by highly specialized civilian employees, selected through the Civil Service Commission.

#### SHORTAGE OF ARMY RAIL TRANSPORTATION FUNDS.

What is to be done in the matter of Army rail transportation during the present year, without incurring a deficit, presents a difficult problem. This item required a total sum of approximately \$45,000,000 in the fiscal year just past. Congress appropriated for rail transportation for the year ending June 30, 1922, \$10,200,000, at the same time ordering the discharge of 70,000 enlisted men whose transportation home it is estimated will amount to about \$6,000,000. Besides this another \$1,000,000 will be required to comply with the law on other incidentals of transportation, which leaves only \$3,200,000 remaining for other transportation by rail in the present fiscal year. Up to July 20, no allocation of funds for the sending of enlisted men to Service schools had been made, and some doubt is expressed as to whether there will be any money available for this purpose, in which case certain of the Service schools will not be able to function. The comparatively meager sum of \$3,200,000, it is considered, will hardly be more than sufficient to ship necessary clothing and rations to maintain the troops, nothing remaining for the numerous other items handled under the head of rail transportation in the Army. At present no solution of the problem seems to be in sight, and this class of transportation is in a state of paralysis. Under the heading of "Clothing, and Camp and Garrison Equipage," the Army Appropriation act approved June 30, 1921, provides that there may be transferred during the fiscal year 1922 from the appropriations for "Subsistence of the Army," "Regular Supplies, Quartermaster Corps," "Incidental Expenses, Quartermaster Corps," "Water and sewers at military posts," and "Clothing and camp and garrison equipage," to the appropriation for "Transportation of the Army and its supplies," such amounts as may be necessary. It is said, however, that appropriations made by Congress for these items were reduced to such an extent that little, if anything, can be spared from any one of them.

#### COMPUTATION OF FLIERS' PAY.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has ruled that the twenty per cent. increase of pay granted by Sec. 4, act of May 18, 1920, to enlisted men of the Army, effective from Jan. 1, 1920, may not be computed on the fifty per cent. increase of pay for Air Service except to aviators and balloon mechanics for service rendered prior to June 4, 1920; also that on and after June 4, 1920, because of the fact that the fifty per cent. increase of pay for Air Service is no longer a fixed per cent. constituting a part of the pay of any permanent grade, but is authorized only for the time of actual flying duty as provided by the act of June 4, 1920—the twenty per cent. increase of pay computed on the fifty per cent. increase of pay for Air Service is no longer payable in any case. Under the terms of this decision, the pay of an enlisted man from and after July 1, 1920, is determined as follows: Master sergeant with more than fifteen years' service base pay, plus longevity pay \$74 plus \$22.20, making \$96.20. Twenty per cent. increase on base pay, \$14.80; increase of fifty per cent. of \$76.20, making \$48.10. Total \$159.10.

#### HISTORIES OF ARMY DIVISIONS.

The Historical Branch, War Plans Division, G.S., has prepared a series of brief histories of the divisions of the U.S. Army in 1917 and 1918, which are issued in loose sheets of the type used by the War Department News Bureau. The matter has been revised up to the date of issue, June 1, 1921, and a note on the title sheet states that "comment, with a view to correction of any error discovered, is invited." The histories begin with the 1st Division and end with the 100th which was planned but never organized. In each narrative may be found the source of the division, i.e., Regular Army, National Guard, etc.; date of organization; units forming the division; record of its formation and foreign service; list of commanding generals; and its combat service in tabulated form. Where a division had its insignia this is also given. In most cases, it is noted, the date of the demobilization of the divisions is not given although this would appear to be an important part of the divisional records.

#### SURPLUS ANIMALS TO BE SOLD.

The War Department has ordered that 10,000 horses and mules of the Army be disposed of, 2,873 at the different remount depots, and 7,127 in the different corps areas. Accordingly, Major Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, has recommended that the sale of the 7,127 be apportioned as follows: 1st Corps Area, 127 animals; 3d Corps Area, 1,000; 4th Corps Area, 1,200; 5th Corps Area, 300; 6th Corps Area, 1,300; 7th Corps Area, 1,200; 8th Corps Area, 2,000. These divisions of sales have not as yet been approved and of course are subject to change. The sales will be made generally by auction, the dates and details to be carried out principally by the corps area and depot commanders. The reason for the sale of these animals, besides what are surplus, is that there was not a sufficient appropriation made by Congress to provide forage and grain for their maintenance.

#### GENERAL PERSHING MAY HAVE TO CHANGE QUARTERS.

Owing to the requirements of space for its passport section by the State Department, it is not likely that Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, will retain the five rooms allotted to him in the State, War and Navy Building. It was planned to move his quarters into the spacious offices recently given up by the Secretary of the Navy, but as the State Department has applied for space adjoining its offices on this same floor, it is thought that the former Navy offices will be given over

to the State Department. As both the War and State Departments desire additional space in the building a readjustment is looked for which will eventually separate the Navy completely from the building by the removal of its excellently housed library to the new Navy building.

#### GENERAL IRELAND PRESENT AT NURSE GRADUATION.

Major Gen. M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, has been on an extended tour of Army hospitals during which he attended the graduating exercises of School of Army Nursing on July 14, at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. General Ireland's itinerary included the Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.; William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, and the Base Hospital at San Antonio, Texas. Major Julia C. Stimson, Superintendent Army Nurse Corps, was also present at and took part in the graduating exercises at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco. She is now on leave and is not expected to return to the office until about the second week in August.

#### ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The estimated strength of the Regular Army on June 30 gave a total of 231,762 commissioned and warrant officers and enlisted personnel. In the continental limits of the United States the total strength was 173,783, so that minus the Army Mine Planter Service and the officers and men at sea, the total strength outside the United States was 56,979 on June 30. The commissioned strength was 13,299, composed of 12,886 Regular officers, 210 retired officers on active duty, 123 Reserve officers on active duty, and 100 emergency officers undergoing physical reconstruction.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

##### Nominations received by the Senate July 14, 1921.

##### REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

**Infantry**—To be 1st lieut.: With rank from July 6, 1921, E. Herendeen, late 1st lieut., Cav., Regular Army; with rank from July 7, 1921, J. C. Shaw, late 1st lieut., Inf., Regular Army.

**Air Service**—To be 1st lieut. with rank from July 6, 1921, P. Evert, late 2d lieut., Cav., Regular Army.

##### APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

**Coast Artillery Corps**—Major R. C. Eddy, Q.M.C., rank July 1, 1920; 1st Lieut. W. E. Ryan, Inf., rank July 2, 1920.

**Infantry**—First Lieut. H. Harrell, Q.M.C., rank July 1, 1920.

##### Nominations received by the Senate July 18, 1921.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

**Cavalry**—To be colonel with rank from July 15, 1921, Lieut. Col. C. A. Roney.

**Medical Corps**—First lieut. to be captains: G. W. Reyer from July 4, 1921; C. C. Langley and B. J. Peters from July 13; W. P. Dadds from July 14; J. R. Darnall from July 15; N. Rosenberg from July 17.

**Dental Corps**—To be captain, 1st Lieut. E. H. Nicklies from July 13, 1921.

**Veterinary Corps**—To be 1st lieut., 2d Lieut. C. F. Cox from July 6, 1921.

**Chaplains**—To be chaplain with the rank of captain, Chaplain E. J. Griffin from July 3, 1921.

##### REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

**Coast Artillery Corps**—To be 1st lieut. with rank from July 12, 1921, G. B. Anderson, late 2d lieut., C.A.C., R.A.

##### APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

**Quartermaster Corps**—Capt. G. Conrad, H. L. Finley and E. Garcia, all Inf., all rank from July 1, 1920.

**Corps of Engineers**—Capt. H. G. Fairbanks, Inf., rank July 1, 1920.

**Chemical Warfare Service**—Capt. M. H. Houser, Inf., rank July 1, 1920; 1st Lieut. C. W. Hoadley, Inf., rank July 1, 1920.

**Infantry**—Capt. E. Bashore, Cav., rank July 1, 1920.

## THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.

#### ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 166-O, JULY 20, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Major J. S. Simmons, M.C., to U.S. and to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for observation and treatment.

Major J. J. McCormick, M.C., to Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Honolulu, H.T., about Oct. 7, 1921, for duty.

First Lieut. C. H. Oliver, M.R.C., to home and relieved from further active duty.

Lieut. Col. W. I. Westervelt, O.D., will assume command of Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y., upon the retirement of Col. J. W. Benét, O.D.

Lieut. Col. A. F. Clifton, S.C., to the U.S. and to Boston, Mass., 1st Corps Area, for duty as signal officer 1st Corps Area.

Capt. W. F. Daugherty, S.C. (Cav.), is assigned to 1st Cav. Sept. 1, 1921, and to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with that regiment.

Capt. A. B. Albrow, S.C., to 6th Corps Area, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty.

Officers of Cav. relieved from regiments specified and to Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry School on Sept. 11, 1921, for duty as students in the basic course: Capt. F. W. Arnold, 15th Cav.; H. L. Branson, 13th Cav.; C. W. Burkett, 16th Cav.; E. D. Campbell, 11th Cav.; L. G. Forsythe, 14th Cav.; R. P. Gerien, 15th Cav.; C. W. Latimer, 1st Cav.; S. C. Newman, 15th Cav.; H. A. Patterson, 15th Cav.; W. F. Saportas, 7th Cav.; B. E. Sawyer, 3d Cav.; J. C. Ward, 15th Cav.; I. G. Walker, jr., 3d Cav.; J. B. Wise, jr., 4th Cav. First Lieut. R. E. Ireland, 4th Cav. D. C. Kemp, 12th Cav.

Leave to Capt. D. R. McComas, Cav., is extended one month and fifteen days.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Kilbreth, F.A., upon expiration of any leave, to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Capt. W. H. Emerson, Inf., is assigned to 28th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J., for duty.

Capt. E. H. Tilton, 1st Inf., is transferred to 62d Inf. July 1, 1921, and to Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation to Manila, P.I., about Sept. 7, 1921.

Capt. T. C. Brown, Inf., is transferred to the Tank School, Camp Meade, Md., upon his relief by Capt. H. W. Bolan, Inf., and to Camp Meade for duty.

Capt. H. W. Bolan, Inf., is transferred to 1st Tank Co., Camp Dix, N.J., for duty.

First Lieut. G. A. Naylor, retired, is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the Indianapolis high schools, Indianapolis, Ind., for duty.

Leave one month and fifteen days is granted Major G. Hoisington, Inf., and to sail on transport from San Francisco, Calif., for Manila, P.I., about Sept. 7, 1921.

Sick leave three months is granted Capt. R. M. McCurdy, Inf. Resignation by Capt. S. Mahon, F.A., as an officer of the Army, effective Aug. 1, 1921, is accepted.

Leaves granted to officers for time specified as follows: Two months, about Aug. 1, 1921, to Col. F. M. Hartsock, M.C.; one month, about Aug. 3, 1921, to Col. J. B. Kemper, Inf.; three months, upon arrival in U.S., to Capt. W. R. Mann, Inf.; one month, to Capt. H. Baldwin, F.D.

#### OTHER ORDERS.

Master Sergt. F. L. Hemsted, Q.M.C., placed upon the retired list at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and to home. (July 18, W.D.)

Master Sergt. J. F. Steffy, C.A.C., to Fort Washington, Md., Coast Defense of the Potomac, for duty. (July 18, W.D.)

Master Sergt. E. C. Kuhn, C.A.C., to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Coast Artillery for duty. (July 18, W.D.)

Master Sergt. J. M. Dickerson, 32d Inf., placed upon the retired list at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and to home. (July 18, W.D.)

Master Sergt. J. N. Howard is transferred in the grade of sergeant to the D.E.M.L. and to duty with Mississippi N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Inf. and to Jackson, Miss., for duty. (July 18, W.D.)

#### CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 116, June 3, 1921, War Dept., amends paragraphs 37, 1185, 1220 and 1592, A.R., this latter relating to reversion of flying cadet to grade held by him prior to his appointment as flying cadet. If no such vacancy exists, he will revert to highest grade below that held by him prior to his appointment as a flying cadet in which there is a vacancy to which he can be assigned.

Changes 1417, July 1, 1921, relates to baggage allowances, changing pars. 1136 to 1138, rescinding par. 1137½. Also adds a subparagraph to par. 1279, as follows: An honorably discharged officer will receive four cents a mile for travel allowance from the place of his discharge to the place of his residence at the time of his appointment, or to the place of his original entry into the service.

#### G.O. 28, JUNE 14, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This order relates to the following subjects: Commutation of quarters, enlisted men; application for ordinary leave of absence; military education in the Army; policy of the War Department relating to inventions conceived and prosecuted by officers, enlisted men and civilian employees of the War Department and Army.

#### G.O. 24, JUNE 17, 1921, WAR DEPT.

I.—Relief from duty of Chief of Staff.—By direction of the President, Major Gen. Peyton C. March, U.S.A., is relieved further duty with G.S.C. and Chief of Staff, effective June 30, 1921, and will proceed to his home.

II.—Authentication of extract copies of morning reports intended to be introduced in evidence before courts-martial.—Morning reports of organizations that have ceased to exist and of organizations that have an official seal, or copies thereof, if properly authenticated, are admissible under Pars. 238 and 238a, Manual for Courts-Martial, and do not require the added certification provided for in Sec. IV, G.O. 17, W.D., 1921.

III.—Designations for various subdivisions of the War Department and the Army.—Text on page 1194, over issue of July 9.

#### G.O. 31, JULY 18, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This order, addressed to the Chief of Staff by the Secretary of War, is a memorandum on the "Organization of the Army under the act of June 4, 1920." It appears on page 1254 of this issue.

#### BULLETIN 11, JUNE 27, 1921, WAR DEPT.

I.—Accessions to the Geneva Convention.—As follows: Czechoslovak Republic, Dec. 1, 1920; Finland, Feb. 27, 1921.

II.—Distinguished colleges and honor military schools, 1921. Arranged alphabetically.

Colleges and universities: Agri. and Mech. College of Texas; Ala. Polytechnic; Clemson Agri. S.C.; Colorado Agri.; Cornell U.; Georgetown U.; Washington, D.C.; Georgia Tech.; Johns Hopkins U.; Norwich U.; Ohio State U.; Oregon Agri.; Pennsylvania Military; Purdue U.; The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.; U. of California; U. of Illinois; U. of Indiana; U. of Minnesota; U. of Missouri; U. of Vermont and State Agri.; U. of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; U. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Virginia Agri. and Mech. and Tech., Blacksburg, Va.; Virginia Military Institute.

Essentially military schools: Augusta Military Academy, Fort Defiance, Va.; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Kemper Military School, Booneville, Mo.; Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon; New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell; Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Shattuck School, Fairbairn, Minn.; Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.; St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y.; Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill.

III.—The military reservation known as Aguadilla Barracks and Fort Aguadilla, Porto Rico, transferred to the people of Porto Rico.—Conveys to the people of Porto Rico certain lands heretofore reserved for purposes of the United States.

#### CIRCULARS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Circular 188, July 15, 1921, relates to jurisdiction of department and corps area commanders as to education and recreation of the soldier.

Circular 189, July 16, 1921, relates to discharge of soldiers under eighteen years of age who are awaiting trial or result of trial, or serving sentences imposed by court-martial.

Circular 190, July 18, 1921, relates to statements on prospective projects involving expenditures for transportation of personnel and supplies.

#### PANAMA CANAL DIVISION.

Hqs. Panama Canal Division—G.O. 1, Balboa Heights, C.Z., July 3, 1921.—The organization of the Panama Canal Division is announced as composed of: Special Troops, Panama Canal Division—Hqs. Special Troops, Hqs. and Military Police Co., 10th Signal Co., 10th Ordnance Co. (Maintenance); 19th Infantry Brigade, 42d Infantry, 11th Engineers. The undersigned assumes command of the Panama Canal Division. E. B. Babbitt, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

#### HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

Hawaiian Department—G.O. 26, June 18, 1921. Headquarters of Hawaiian Department removed to Fort Shafter, H.T. Mail address: Honolulu, H.T.; telephone and telegraph address: Fort Shafter, H.T.

Hawaiian Department—G.O. 27, June 21, 1921. Lieut. Col. William B. Pistole, J.A., is announced as D.J.A., vice Lieut. Col. Edward K. Massee, U.S.A., retired, relieved.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. G. F. Downey, Q.M.C., will report in person to the Secretary of War for duty as chief of the inland and coastwise waterways service, and to the Q.M.G. of the Army for duty as Chief of the Transportation Service, relieving Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, who upon the completion of present special duty upon which he is now engaged will report to the Chief of Staff of the Army for duty. (July 14, W.D.)

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF A., C. OF S.

Leave granted Lieut. Col. E. T. Donnelly, G.S., is extended twenty-two days. (July 15, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. T. B. Beveridge, G.S. (Inf. R.C.), proceed home and from further active duty. (July 19, W.D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. J. W. Craig, A.G.D. (Cav.), upon his own application is retired from active service after more than thirty years' service. (July 14, W.D.)

Col. J. Wheeler, jr., A.G.D., July 25, to Boston for duty as assistant adjutant 1st Corps Area. (July 14, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. S. B. Pearson, Q.M.C., Aug. 15, 1921, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty as Q.M. (July 19, W.D.)

Major R. D. Valliant, Q.M.C., to the general superintendent Army Transport Service, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Manila, P.I., on Aug. 5, 1921, for instructions relative to the opening of the office of the Q.M. at Nagasaki, Japan, and will then proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, for duty as Q.M. (July 19, W.D.)



Capt. H. W. Smith, Q.M.C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as assistant to finance officer 6th Corps Area. (July 14, W.D.)  
Capt. E. L. P. Treuthardt, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 18, W.D.)  
Capt. J. W. Denton, Q.M.C., to 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 19, W.D.)  
First Lieut. A. J. Fox, Q.M.C., to Philadelphia not later than Aug. 25, 1921, to General Administrative School, Q.M.C., for pursuing a course of instruction. (July 14, W.D.)  
First Lieut. E. A. Anderson, Q.M.C., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., for duty. (July 15, W.D.)  
Field Clerk C. W. Brough, Q.M.C., by first available transport from San Francisco to Nagasaki, Japan, to the Q.M., U.S.A., for duty. (July 11, W.D.)  
Staff Sergt. H. Monroe, Q.M.C. (Motor Transport Co. No. 100), will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Benning, Ga., and to home. (July 11, W.D.)  
Master Sergt. H. Metzger, Q.M.C., placed upon the retired list at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and to home. (July 15, W.D.)  
Tech. Sergt. J. E. Anderson, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Lewis, Wash., and to home. (July 7, W.D.)  
Sergt. J. J. Williams, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and to home. (July 11, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. C. J. Manly to Jefferson Barracks; Lieut. Col. W. De Witt to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as C.O. of station hospital; Major T. E. Harwood, Jr., to Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Capt. E. M. P. Sward to El Paso, Texas, William Beaumont General Hospital; Capt. C. A. Stammel, Jr., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital. (July 14, W.D.)  
Retirement of Col. W. D. Croshaw, M.C., from active service on July 18, 1921, is announced. To home. (July 15, W.D.)  
Lieut. Col. S. H. Wadhams, M.C., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. To home. (July 16, W.D.)  
Lieut. Col. C. L. Foster, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 16, W.D.)  
Major G. W. Cook, M.C., to Camp Eustis, Va., for duty. (July 16, W.D.)  
Major J. E. Baylis, M.C., to New York City, N.Y., 39 Whitehall street, for duty. (July 16, W.D.)  
Major C. J. Gentskow, M.C., July 25, 1921, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 5th Corps Area, for duty in the corps laboratory. (July 18, W.D.)  
Major E. H. Brown, M.C., to 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty and will join station. (July 18, W.D.)  
Capt. W. W. McCaw, M.C., upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted him, to El Paso, Texas, William Beaumont General Hospital for duty. (July 15, W.D.)  
Capt. A. M. Bidwell, M.C., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty. (July 15, W.D.)  
Capt. S. Q. Elmore, M.C., to El Paso, Texas, William Beaumont General Hospital for duty. (July 19, W.D.)  
Capt. C. F. Davis, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 19, W.D.)  
Sick leave two months, July 20, 1921, is granted 1st Lieut. E. R. Gookin, M.C. (July 18, W.D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. W. H. Hoblittell, D.C., to Denver, Colo., Fitzsimons General Hospital for duty. (July 19, W.D.)  
Capt. J. L. Bischoff, D.C., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 9th Corps Area, for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

#### VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. R. S. Shannon, V.C., to Fort Robinson, Nebr., relieving Capt. N. N. Crawford, V.C., who will proceed to Camp Grant, Ill., 6th Division, for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

Capt. A. A. Roby, M.A.C., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

#### FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C.F.

Leave one month and five days, about July 18, to Lieut. Col. L. L. Deitrich, F.D., Chicago. (July 6, 6th C.A.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

Capt. L. H. Hewitt, C.E., is assigned to 14th Engrs. and to Manila on transport to sail about Sept. 7 for duty. (July 14, W.D.)  
Capt. J. P. Dean, C.E., is assigned to 11th Engrs. and to the Canal Zone on transport to sail about Oct. 13 for duty. (July 14, W.D.)  
Capt. P. H. Timothy, Jr., C.E., is assigned to 14th Engrs. and to Manila on transport sailing about Oct. 5 for duty. (July 14, W.D.)  
Capt. A. M. Neilson, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., Sept. 1, 1921, for duty as instructor at the Engineer School. (July 19, W.D.)  
Leave one month and fifteen days to 1st Lieut. E. B. Lock, Jr., C.E. (July 12, 4th C.A.)  
Leave one month and five days, about Aug. 10, 1921, is granted 1st Lieut. F. B. Butler, C.E., with permission to leave continental limits of U.S. (July 19, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

The retirement of Col. J. W. Benét, O.D., from active service on July 16, 1921, is announced. (July 16, W.D.)  
Major J. K. Crain, O.D., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty. (July 15, W.D.)  
Major G. F. Lemon, O.D., to South Amboy, N.J., for duty. (July 19, W.D.)  
Capt. D. W. Craig, O.D., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty. (July 15, W.D.)  
Capt. J. A. Long, O.D., upon arrival of Major E. Collins, O.D., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty. (July 18, W.D.)  
Capt. R. L. Bowlin, O.D., to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (July 19, W.D.)  
First Lieut. L. R. A. Whitaker, O.D., to Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., for duty. (July 15, W.D.)  
First Lieut. K. W. Leslie, O.D., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty. (July 19, W.D.)  
Tech. Sergt. G. A. Hilfsker, O.D., placed upon retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (June 27, W.D.)  
Tech. Sergt. J. L. Chamberlain, O.D., to Philippine Department to replace Tech. Sergt. C. F. Dowell, O.D., who will be assigned to Fort Du Pont, Del. (July 12, W.D.)  
Sergt. J. Monahan, O.D., placed upon retired list at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and to home. (July 13, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. J. W. Anderson, S.C., is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for further observation and treatment. (July 19, W.D.)

#### AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, C.A.S.

Capt. E. E. Adler, A.S., to Fairfield, Ohio, Air Intermediate Depot for duty. (July 18, W.D.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

CHAPLAIN J. T. AXTON, CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain J. E. Duffy to Canal Zone on transport to sail about Oct. 13 for duty. (July 14, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

MAJOR GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C.C.

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. W. D. Forsyth to Marfa, Texas, with 5th Cav.; Major C. P. Stearns, Fort Riley, will report Sept. 10 as a student in the troop officers' course; Major R. Blaine to Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 14 as a student; Major R. W. Foster to West Point, N.Y., and report about Aug. 24; Major H. A. Flint to Fort Riley, Kas., about Sept. 10 as a student officer. (July 14, W.D.)

Col. J. H. Reeves, Cav., not later than Aug. 15, 1921, is assigned to 8th Cav. and to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (July 16, W.D.)

Col. J. S. Herron, Cav., to Washington Aug. 15, 1921, General Staff College, for duty as a student officer. His name is removed from the D.O.L. (July 18, W.D.)  
Col. J. D. L. Hartman, Cav., to Washington Barracks, D.C., as student officer at the General Staff College. (July 19, W.D.)

Leave one month, effective about Aug. 1, 1921, is granted Major H. R. Smalley, Cav. (July 13, 4th C.A.)

Major J. E. Lewis, Cav., having been transferred to Field Artillery, with rank from July 1, 1920, to Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., not later than Sept. 10, 1921, for duty as a student. (July 18, W.D.)

Major H. A. Flint, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 10, 1921, Cavalry School for duty. (July 18, W.D.)

Officers of Cavalry relieved from present assignments and duties with regiments specified and to Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry School on Sept. 11, 1921, for duty as students: Capt. S. Berg, 14th Cav.; T. A. Bryant, 8th; M. Byrne, 11th; F. J. Cory, 5th; G. P. Cummings, 7th; O. L. Haines, 13th; W. T. Haldeman, 14th; H. L. Jackson, 8th; S. C. Kasfring, 11th; R. K. Meade, 16th; D. T. Nelson, 3d; C. F. O'Keefe, 14th; A. G. Olsen, 5th; H. O. Richardson; C. W. Sands, 3d. First Lieut. C. B. Bell, 4th Cav.; J. M. Bethel, 11th; S. Bratton, Jr., 4th; C. O. Burch, 10th; R. W. Child, 4th; R. C. Clayton, 5th; R. H. Darrell, 18th; W. T. Fletcher, 1st; R. C. Knowlton, 2d; O. W. Koch, 8th; W. J. McChesney, Jr., 1st; J. A. McLoughlin, 14th; S. C. Page, 8th; J. B. Patterson, 15th; P. M. D. Robinson, 1st; E. N. Schjerve, 14th; G. P. Stutman, Jr., 11th; D. A. Taylor, 3d; F. C. Thomas; T. T. Thornburgh, 16th; G. B. Wilson, 8th; Z. T. Wood, 12th. (July 18, W.D.)  
Officers to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., Sept. 1, 1921, to Signal Corps School for duty as students: Capt. L. F. Lawrence, 2d Cav.; First Lieut. M. F. Sullivan, 2d Cav.; E. E. Cox, 4th Cav.; S. J. Bang, 16th Cav.; B. B. Vail, 8th Cav. (July 18, W.D.)  
N. Marx, Cav., is attached to 2d Cav. at completion of his present tour of foreign service. (July 19, W.D.)  
First Lieut. H. A. Sears, 8th Cav., to Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz., and report in person to Brig. Gen. M. Craig, U.S.A., for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. The name of Lieutenant Sears is placed on the D.O.L. (July 15, W.D.)  
Leave one month is granted 1st Lieut. B. H. Graban, 4th Cav. (July 4, 8th C.A.)  
Sergt. J. Haas, Troop M, 3d Cav., placed upon retired list at Fort Myer, Va., and to home. (June 25, W.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Leave one month and fourteen days, about July 20, 1921, is granted Lieut. Col. A. F. Brewster, F.A., and to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 5, 1921. Permission is granted to leave continental limits of U.S. while on leave. (July 18, W.D.)

Major A. A. White, 82d F.A., to Army Transport Service, Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation to Manila, P.I., on transport sailing about Oct. 5, 1921. Upon arrival at Manila Major White will report to C.G. Philippine Dept. for duty with Provisional Philippine F.A., the regiment to which transferred. (July 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. F. E. Coyne, Jr., 6th F.A., is transferred to 5th F.A. and to Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty. (July 14, W.D.)  
Staff Sergt. J. F. Armstrong, Battery A, 4th F.A., to Camp Stanley, Texas, and regiment. (July 12, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. W. Walke, C.A.C., is assigned to Coast Defenses of Eastern New York and upon expiration of sick leave to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

Major J. F. Cottrell, C.A.C., to Newport, R.I., Naval War College as student officer, 1921-1922 course. (July 14, W.D.)  
Major R. H. Smith, C.A.C., to Newport, R.I., Naval War College as student officer, 1921-1922 course. (July 14, W.D.)  
Major L. W. Series, C.A.C., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (July 15, W.D.)

Major H. E. Allen, C.A.C., to station at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave three months and seventeen days, effective upon his relief from his present duties in the Hawaiian Department, is granted Major C. C. Heth, C.A.C., with permission to visit the Philippines and Asia. (July 18, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

MAJOR GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C.I.

Col. M. L. McGrew, Inf., upon his own application, is retired from active service, to take effect July 17, 1921, after more than thirty years' service. To home. (July 16, W.D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Major F. B. Jordan is assigned to 61st Inf. and to Camp Jackson, D.C.; Capt. G. Conrad and Capt. E. Garcia to Camp Perry, Ohio, as assistants to the Q.M., National Matches; Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., 13th Inf., to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., Sept. 1 for taking course at the Signal Corps School; Capt. W. A. Woodlief will report in person to The A.G. of the Army for duty in his office; 1st Lieut. J. E. Brady, Jr., is assigned to 64th Inf. and to Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Howat is assigned to 39th Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Wash. (July 14, W.D.)  
Major W. C. Williams, 60th Inf., as instructor of Inf., Ohio N.G., and to Columbus, Ohio, relieving Major F. H. Turner, Inf. Major Williams is placed on D.O.L. (July 16, W.D.)  
Leave one month and ten days, about July 27, 1921, is granted Major W. H. Hobson, Inf. (July 12, 3d C.A.)  
Major H. W. Fleet, Inf., is detailed as assistant secretary of the General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., upon the completion of his present duties as student officer of those schools. (July 15, W.D.)  
Major C. F. Herr, 31st Inf., is transferred to 46th Inf., to take effect upon completion of his present tour of foreign service. (July 15, W.D.)  
Major H. H. Fletcher, Inf., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty. (July 15, W.D.)  
Leave one month to Major B. D. Edwards, Inf. (D.O.L.) (July 12, 4th C.A.)  
Leave one month, about July 25, to Major H. N. Preston, Inf. (D.O.L., Fort Sheridan, July 5, 6th C.A.)  
Major J. E. Creed, 6th Inf., to University of California, Southern Branch, Los Angeles, Calif., for duty. Major Creed's name is placed on the D.O.L. (July 18, W.D.)  
Sick leave two months and five days is granted Capt. H. C. Sweeney, Inf. (July 15, W.D.)  
Leave sixty days is granted Capt. F. F. Becker, 10th Inf. (July 5, 5th C.A.)  
Capt. H. S. Chamness, Inf., is assigned to 2d Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (July 15, W.D.)  
Capt. C. C. Anderson, Inf., is assigned to 20th Inf., Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (July 18, W.D.)  
Col. E. Croft, Inf., is transferred to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for further observation and treatment. (July 19, W.D.)  
Capt. R. M. House, Inf., to Arcadia, Fla., July 28, 1921, Air Service Pilot School for duty and pilot training in heavier-than-air craft, for the course starting Aug. 1, 1921. (July 19, W.D.)  
Capt. E. L. Shoemaker, Inf., to Washington for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. E. H. Crouch, Inf., is placed on the D.O.L. (July 15, W.D.)

Officers transferred as hereinafter indicated and to Honolulu on transport sailing about Oct. 7 for duty: First Lieut. R. F. Watt to 44th Inf. and L. E. Mabius to 27th Inf. (July 14, W.D.)

Leave granted 1st Lieut. D. A. Rosebaum, Inf., is extended fifteen days, to terminate in time to enable him to sail from Hoboken, N.J., to Antwerp, Belgium, on transport sailing about Aug. 5, 1921. (July 15, W.D.)

Following officers transferred as indicated, upon completion of their present tour of foreign service: First Lieut. N. C. Camm, 44th Inf., to 47th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., and J. V. Sims, 27th Inf., to 29th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash. (July 14, W.D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, July 23, 1921, is granted 1st Lieut. E. N. Jones, Inf. (D.O.L., July 6th C.A.)

First Lieut. M. W. Bonwell, 15th Inf., is transferred to 58th Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (July 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. L. E. McGraw, 2d Inf., to Arcadia, Calif., Oct. 20, 1921, Army Balloon School for duty as balloon observer for the course commencing Nov. 1, 1921. (July 19, W.D.)  
Sick leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 1, 1921, is granted 1st Lieut. K. E. Kline, Inf. (July 19, W.D.)

Second Lieut. G. E. Spalding, Inf., U.S.A., is honorably discharged from the service of the U.S., to take effect at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., his services being no longer required. (July 15, W.D.)

Master Sergt. K. R. Seidel, Service Co., 64th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and to home. (July 14, W.D.)

First Sergt. S. Bradshaw, Infantry School Detachment, placed upon retired list at Camp Benning, Ga., and to home. (June 27, W.D.)

First Sergt. H. Patterson, Co. H, 22d Inf., placed upon retired list at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and to home. (July 15, W.D.)

First Sergt. W. Neelley, Hqs. Co., 47th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Lewis, Wash., and to home. (July 15, W.D.)

Sergt. J. Clark, Co. C, 34th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and to home. (June 27, W.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. D. B. Doty, P.S., to Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif., for transportation to Philippine Islands about Oct. 5, 1921, and to C.G. Philippine Department for duty. (July 18, W.D.)  
Leave two months and fifteen days is granted Capt. D. B. Doty, Jr., P.S., and to sail on transport leaving San Francisco, Calif., for Manila, P.I., about Oct. 5, 1921. (July 18, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, 1921, is granted Lieut. Col. W. A. Powell, U.S.A., retired. (July 16, W.D.)  
Leave one month, about Aug. 15, 1921, is granted Capt. A. J. O'Keefe, U.S.A., retired. (July 12, 3d C.A.)  
First Lieut. H. L. Harris, Jr., retired, from further active duty and to home. (July 14, W.D.)

#### LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Leaves of absence are granted for periods indicated to the following officers: Three months to Col. D. J. Baker, Inf.; two months, about July 15, to Major F. N. Oliver, Inf.; one month to Capt. W. W. McCaw, M.C.; one month and fifteen days, about July 28, to Capt. C. B. Perkins, V.C.; one month and fifteen days, about July 15, to 1st Lieut. R. W. Bryant, Inf.; two months to 1st Lieut. E. W. Grahm, Inf. (July 14, W.D.)

Leaves of absence granted for periods noted: One month to Major C. L. Fenton, G.S., about July 25, 1921, with permission to leave continental limits of U.S.; one month, effective upon his relief from his present duties at the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Coast Artillery Camp, Fort Monroe, Va., is granted Major J. J. Teter, C.A.C.; three months, Aug. 15, 1921, is granted Major N. Horowitz, P.D., with permission to leave continental limits of U.S.; one month and twenty days is granted Major W. O. Boswell, Inf., to terminate at such time as will enable him to report at Fort Leavenworth not later than Sept. 5, 1921; two months and fifteen days, about Aug. 22, 1921, is granted Capt. C. F. Woolsey, A.S., with permission to leave continental limits of U.S.; three months is granted Capt. M. R. Baer, Inf.; sick leave two months to Capt. O. W. Budd, Jr., Inf.; sick leave granted 1st Lieut. E. A. Busch, A.S.; one month; one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. O. H. Dixon, Jr., V.C.; one month is granted 1st Lieut. J. L. Goff, C.A.C. (July 16, W.D.)

Leaves granted to officers for periods noted: One month to Major L. Farrell, Inf. (D.O.L.); one month to Capt. L. V. H. Durfee, Inf. (D.O.L.); two months, about Aug. 1, 1921, to Col. J. F. Brady, C.A.C.; one month to Capt. C. W. Jacobson, Cav. (D.O.L.). (July 12, 4th C.A.)

Leaves granted for the specified periods: One month to Col. A. Mitchell, Inf.; one month and fifteen days to Lieut. Col. W. R. Eastman, M.C., about Aug. 1, 1921; one month to Major R. T. Gibson, C.A.C.; one month to Major F. P. Hardaway, C.A.C.; two months, about July 24, 1921, to Major W. V. Carter, A.G.; one month to Capt. V. H. Cornell, M.C., about July 20, 1921; one month and fifteen days to Capt. H. E. Hartney, A.S., about July 18, 1921; one month to 1st Lieut. H. W. Kilby, Jr., Inf. (July 15, W.D.)  
Leaves granted to officers for periods and on dates specified: One month and ten days, July 20, 1921, to Major S. Waite, Inf.; the leave of Major J. H. Caron, P.S., is extended one month; one month to Major E. P. Noyes, C.A.C., Aug. 1, 1921; one month to Major G. H. McCoy, F.A., Aug. 8, 1921; one month to Capt. O. R. Rhoads, Inf. (July 18, W.D.)

Leaves granted to officers for periods specified: One month to Col. C. S. Babcock, Cav., effective upon his arrival in U.S.; one month, Sept. 1, 1921, to Major T. W. Holyday, F.A.; one month to Major G. L. McEntee, Inf., and to Fort Leavenworth Sept. 5, 1921; the leave granted Major K. H. Gorman, Cav., is extended two months, with permission to leave continental limits of U.S.; one month to Capt. W. H. Soderholm, O.D., Aug. 1, 1921, with permission to leave continental limits of U.S.; one month and nine days, effective upon his arrival in U.S., to Capt. B. E. Moore, Inf. (July 19, W.D.)

#### RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. D. E. Cummings, F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 15, W.D.)  
Resignation by Capt. A. B. Albro, S.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (July 19, W.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

Transfer on July 11, 1921, of Capt. H. La R. K. Albro, Cav., to Q.M.C., rank from July 1, 1920. (July 15, W.D.)

#### PLACED ON D.O.L.

The names of Lieut. Col. L. W. Oliver, Cav., and Major N. N. Polk, F.A., are placed on the D.O.L. (July 15, W.D.)

#### ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Leave two months, about Aug. 2, 1921, with permission to leave continental limits of U.S., is granted Army Field Clerk J. Wilson. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave one month, about July 5, to request extension, to Army Field Clerk A. G. Rude. (July 1, 7th C.A.)  
Army Field Clerk C. Slaughter is honorably discharged July 2. (July 2, 7th C.A.)

Army Field Clerk C. H. Franklin to duty with the General of the Armies. (July 13, W.D.)  
Army field clerks assigned to the General of the Armies: D. W. Hemmer, J. B. Hobbs, H. S. Newman, J. S. Richards and J. Wilson. (July 12, W.D.)

Army Field Clerks G. L. Davasher and J. H. B. Wilhelm to Washington, D.C., to the Chief of Infantry and Chief of Field Artillery, respectively, for duty. (July 6, Hqs. 7th C.A.)

Army Field Clerk O. E. Scheid to duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (July 5, 5th C.A.)  
Army Field Clerk G. A. Byram to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (July 5, 5th C.A.)

The following Army field clerks are honorably discharged July 2: Barbara Paulson, Chicago, Ill.; L. F. Reep, Camp Taylor, Ky.; K. Rossman, Douglas, Ariz.; E. W. White, Portland, Ore.; Gertrude Borden, Chicago, Ill.; K. M. Larsen, Washington. (July 2, 7th C.A.)

#### WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Officer G. L. O'Brien to New York City to the Quartermaster Supply Officer, New York General Intermediate Depot, Brooklyn, for duty at Hoboken, N.J., in connection with the disposition of remains of deceased soldiers arriving from overseas. (July 14, W.D.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 11, 1921, Cavalry School for duty as students in the basic course: First Lieut. F. W. Penn, O.D.; W. F. H. Godson, Jr., Cav.; G. B. Hudson, Cav. (July 19, W.D.)

Master Sergt. V. Weidel placed upon retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (July 15, W.D.)  
Master Sergt. J. E. Johnson, Co. B, 3d Field Sig. Batin., placed upon retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (July 14, W.D.)

First Sergt. N. J. Dickson, D.E.M.L. (32d Recruit Co.), placed upon retired list at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and to home. (July 15, W.D.)

Sergt. F. R. King, D.E.M.L., is transferred in the grade of sergeant to 60th Inf. and will join that organization at Camp Jackson, S.C. (July 15, W.D.)



## NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Lieut. Col. Leartus J. Owen, M.C., and Lieut. Victor C. Broome, aid, who dived in ten feet of water in an effort to save a drowning enlisted man, and Capt. Howard F. Long, 17th Cav., who, acting independently, brought the man to the surface and assisted him to the beach where Lieutenant Colonel Owen resuscitated the apparently lifeless man, Pvt. John Jerue, are commended in G.O. 25, H.D., June 15, 1921, for their presence of mind and courage by Major Gen. Charles G. Morton, commanding Hawaiian Department.

The arrival of Major Gen. Peyton C. March, U.S.A., at Coblenz, Germany, on July 19, is noted in an Associated Press dispatch from that city. General March is on leave until Nov. 1 and is to retire Nov. 21. Before leaving Washington he announced that the object of his visit to Europe was for the purpose of collecting material for a series of articles on the World War.

Col. S. H. Wolfe, Finance R.C., has been called into active service for fifteen days and is now on duty in the office of the Chief of Finance, acting as assistant to Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, budget officer of the War Department. Colonel Wolfe was executive officer in the Finance Department after serving overseas until April, 1919. Before going to France he was detailed by the Secretary of War to assist in the preparation of the War Risk Insurance act. He is now commander of the New York Chapter, Military Order of the World War. While in Washington he is at the Cosmos Club.

Lieut. Col. William I. Westervelt, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., assumed command of Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y., upon the retirement of Col. J. Walker Benét, Ord. Dept., July 16.

## General Service Schools Graduates.

Following is a corrected list of honor graduates and distinguished graduates of the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth in the class which was graduated on June 28, which we reprint since clerical errors appeared in the original list. The list of honor graduates is as follows: Lieut. Col. Charles B. Stone, jr., Inf.; Majors H. T. Burgin, C.A.C.; J. J. Burleigh, Inf.; J. D. Burnett, Inf.; J. R. Davis, F.A.; E. J. Moran, Inf.; A. L. Rhodes, C.A.C.; K. Truesdell, S.C., and C. H. Wright, Inf. The distinguished graduates are: Lieut. Col. R. McC. Beck, jr., Cav.; I. F. Fravel, A.S.; H. Glade, Inf.; Majors J. J. Bain, Engrs.; A. W. Bloor, Inf.; J. Blyth, Inf.; D. C. Cubbison, F.A.; C. A. Hunt, Inf.; S. T. Mackall, Inf.; E. W. Niles, C.A.C.; R. R. Raiston, Engrs.; W. F. Robinson, jr., Inf.; E. K. Sterling, Cav., and M. H. Thomlinson, Inf.

## Officer Personnel of 24th Field Artillery.

The 24th Field Artillery (P.S.) was organized on May 15, 1921. The personnel was derived by transfer from the 1st Philippine Field Artillery (Provisional Mountain). The following officers were on duty with the new regiment in June: Major J. A. Crane, commanding; Majors C. E. Ide, T. G. M. Oliphant, E. H. Hicks, J. O. Lackey (P.S.); Capt. O. I. Gates, D. J. Sabini (regimental adjutant), H. B. Dawson, M. H. Greene, D. Bell, F. A. Ward (P.S.), H. L. Black (P.S.), D. D. Demarest, F. V. Segundo (P.S.); 1st Lieut. F. H. Black, F. A. Metcalf, W. S. Robinson, O. B. Tudor (P.S.), C. Alman (P.S.), B. Campbell, O. A. Axelson, O. W. Martin, B. L. Davis, and 1st Lieut. J. C. Brown, J. W. Hill and E. Freeman (P.S.) Capt. B. A. Day joined the regiment June 5.

## ARMY ITEMS.

## A.F. in G. Team Wins Small Arms Shoot.

The team representing the American Forces in Germany won the inter-allied small arms competition at Aix-la-Chapelle on July 21, says an Associated Press message. The Belgian team was second.

## Q.M. Corps General Administrative School.

The third year of the Quartermaster Corps General Administrative School at Philadelphia, Pa., will begin on Sept. 1 and for the first time officers will be enrolled as students. The student body will be composed of twenty officers, fifteen warrant officers and about fifty enlisted men and enlisted specialists, who will take the basic course in quartermaster duties.

## "Palm Beach" Uniform.

With a view to lessening the hot weather discomforts of Army officers the Equipment Branch of the Supply Service, office of the Quartermaster General, has, with the approval of the Equipment Section, General Staff, secured a new material for uniforms which is a high grade of the familiar Palm Beach cloth, dyed with the proper shade of olive drab. The material is remarkably cool, light, and makes up into a smart-appearing uniform, and is of low cost. The cloth has been supplied to the Quartermaster Sales Store in Washington, and the custom tailoring department has already received a number of orders. Due to the fact that the material is not adapted for field use, it is not authorized for the enlisted personnel.

## West Point Wins at Polo.

The West Point polo team on July 21 defeated the Whippany River team by a score of 15 to 11 at Rumson, N.J., in the contest for the Rumson Country Club cup. In the first three periods the West Pointers were outplayed by their opponents, but the fourth period and second half were different. In the fourth period Dr. Blackwell fouled Major A. H. Wilson, U.S.A. Both players were thrown to the ground and the ponies, after toppling over, got up and ran about five miles before being caught. Major J. L. Devers, U.S.A., was also unmounted, but escaped injury. A large gallery witnessed the interesting match. The West Point lineup was: 1, Major A. H. Wilson; 2, Major T. K. Brown, 3, Lieut. Col. L. Brown; bk., Major J. L. Devers.

## Laundries for Fort Snelling and Fort Ontario.

Plans for the installation of Quartermaster Corps laundries at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Ontario, N.Y., have been developed. Further steps will be taken in respect to these two projects as soon as the reorganization of the Army has been completed. At the present time laundry service is being furnished the garrisons at the two stations in question through commercial agencies.

## 3d Cavalry Troops Marching and to March.

Troop C, 3d Cav., stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., on July 16 started on a march from Rutland, Vt., to Camp Devens, Mass., in command of Capt. Otto B. Trigg, U.S.A. The troop was to spend two days at Concord and expects to arrive at its objective on July

28, says Hoof Prints, organ of the regiment. Troop D, Capt. Donald T. Nelson, U.S.A., is to march from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., early in August and proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for the purpose of demonstrating the Cavalry arm to the students at the civilian military training camp. The transportation of the troop across Lake Champlain will no doubt prove interesting to the men.

## Distribution of Army Victory Medals.

In a final report to The Adjutant General of the Army, dated July 2, on the subject of the distribution of Army Victory Medals and the discontinuance of district distribution offices in Seattle and Olympia, Wash., in compliance with orders from the War Department, Lieut. Col. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., U.S.A., officer in charge of the distribution of medals, states that the total number of applications to that date was 22,231, the total number issued for service in the U.S. was 1,135 and those with clasp, for service in France, 603. The distribution in the state of Washington was about seven-tenths completed when the offices were closed. Hereafter distribution will be made by the Victory Medal office at Portland, Ore. In a letter to Colonel Dockery Arch. C. Tweedie, State Auditor of Washington, expresses his appreciation of the service Colonel Dockery has been to those entitled to the medal in aiding them in its delivery.

## NEW ARTILLERY MOTOR CARRIAGES.

In co-operation with the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., the Holt Manufacturing Co. at their plant at Stockton, Calif., have just completed two new types of motor gun carriages of the self-propelled "caterpillar" design, model 1921. One mounts interchangeably either the 75-mm. gun or the 105-mm. howitzer, models 1920, while the larger type carriage mounts interchangeably either the 155-mm. gun or 8-inch howitzer, models 1920. Two each have been manufactured and are now en route to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for final proof firing and maneuver tests. These motor carriages exemplify the rapid strides made in development of this new type of artillery matériel, and illustrate the splendid results obtainable by close co-operation and personal contact of the Army with civilian industry. Pliny E. Holt, vice president of the company, who was with the Ordnance Department during the war, was directly in charge of the work, and T. S. Baxter, president, as well as other officials of the company took a personal interest.

The 75-mm. gun-105-mm. howitzer carriage has a total weight of 13,000 pounds and a maximum speed of thirty miles per hour, the highest speed for a "caterpillar" track vehicle ever obtained. Its normal speed is fifteen miles per hour for continuous running. The two motor carriages of this type were successfully proof-fired at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., during the latter part of April and exhibited a very high degree of stability. This carriage is equipped with a 75-horsepower 8-cylinder engine, designed by the Holt Co. Its power plant was completely waterproofed and thoroughly tested completely submerged except for the driver's head and a breather pipe leading to the engine. It can cross small streams, such as would be encountered in maneuvering across country off the roads.

The 155-mm. 8-inch howitzer carriage complete with gun or howitzer will weigh approximately twenty-two tons and have a maximum speed of fifteen miles per hour on good roads. It is equipped with a 250-horsepower 6-cylinder Sterling engine which enables the carriage to negotiate difficult grades in cross-country work. Important features are that the 5-degree traverse of the gun is supplemented by easily operated hand traversing cranks which permit all around fire; the axis of the gun is only sixty-four inches above the ground, allowing the cannoners while loading and laying the gun to stand on the ground, which eliminates a raised loading platform; outriggers on the rear to insure stability during firing are quickly dropped into place, so that there is practically no delay in opening fire upon reaching the gun position.

## ARMY AND NAVY CLUB OF AMERICA.

The Army and Navy Club of America, which for several years occupied the building 18 Gramercy park, New York city, ended its tenancy there on July 1. Pending the remodeling and refurnishing of the club's new quarters, to be occupied jointly with the Army and Navy Institute of America, in the building in West 59th street, New York city, near 6th avenue and facing Central Park, an excellent location, which was formerly occupied by the German Club, but which has been purchased by the organizations named for use as national headquarters, and is to be ready for occupancy in a few weeks, the members have been given the privileges of the Republican Club and also of the City Club. The building to be occupied is five stories in height and contains spacious assembly rooms, dining rooms for members and for ladies, as well as reception rooms for ladies, a billiard room, grill, bowling alleys, fifty-three sleeping apartments, many with baths, and an unusually fine kitchen. A feature of both organizations is to be a ladies' auxiliary. In view of the success which has marked the establishment of auxiliary privileges for women at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, this new feature is regarded as something that will aid materially in the club's plans for expansion. Among those interested in the Army and Navy Institute are Rear Admiral Harry McLe. P. Huse, U.S.N.; Col. William J. Nicholson, U.S.A., Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Brig. Gens. Oliver B. Bridgman, DeWitt C. Weld, jr., Howard S. Borden, Col. John R. Delafeld, Franklin Q. Brown, George W. Burleigh and Lieut. Col. John W. Prentiss. Others interested in the Institute are these members of the Board of Governors of the Army and Navy Club: Brig. Gen. William Weigel, U.S.A., Brig. Gens. Nelson H. Henry, Samuel McRoberts, Col. John F. Daniell, Majors L. J. Hibbard, Francis M. Weld and Louis A. Signaud.

## CAPTAIN ROSENBLUTH CASE DROPPED.

Attorney General Daugherty announced on July 16 that the proceedings against Robert Rosenbluth, formerly captain in the emergency Army, had been dropped by the Department of Justice and that the case against Roland Pothier, formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Army, had been dismissed. It will be recalled that former Captain Rosenbluth had been arrested in New York city in March last in connection with charges made by Pothier relating to the death of Major Alexander P. Cronkhite, U.S.A., at Camp Lewis, Wash., in

October, 1918. In dismissing the cases Attorney General Daugherty said it had been further decided that all the evidence procured by the department should be sent to the prosecuting attorney for Pierce county, Washington, for such action as he deems proper. On being informed of this J. W. Selden, the prosecuting attorney of Pierce county, said at Tacoma on July 16 that he would have to be convinced there is a case against the men before filing state charges, but would examine carefully all the evidence.

## BERGDOLL ESCAPE HEARING.

At the hearing on July 19 before the special committee of the House of Representatives that is investigating the circumstances attending the escape of G. C. Bergdoll from military arrest, Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, mother of the escaped prisoner, testified that she had paid \$5,000 in cash to Major Bruce R. Campbell, U.S.A., to be used, she said, in influencing men "higher up" in securing the release of her son. According to Mrs. Bergdoll's testimony she went to Governors Island about Feb. 1, 1920, and turned the money over to her son who met Major Campbell "under the big flagpole at the reservation and delivered it." Major Campbell had acted as Bergdoll's counsel at the court-martial owing to his assignment to act as counsel for prisoners of war. After this charge was made it was developed by the committee that on Feb. 10, 1920, Major Campbell deposited \$4,500 with a New York Stock Exchange firm and \$2,000 additional on March 3. The money was deposited to the joint account of Bruce R. and Laura E. Campbell. It was made known that Major Campbell had previously testified before the committee that he did not receive any money from the Bergdolls. At the direction of the committee the War Department has ordered Major Campbell to appear before the committee and also to submit himself to examination by the Inspector General's Department. Special dispatches to the newspapers from Little Rock, Ark., quote Major Campbell as denying absolutely the charges made by Mrs. Bergdoll. He is on duty at Camp Pike as director of education of the Camp Pike school for enlisted men. Major Campbell arrived in Washington on July 21 and had an interview with the chairman of the investigating committee who stated the officer would be heard on July 22.

## CONTROL OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL.

As a result of the situation in the Medical Department caused by discharges, to which reference was made in our issue of July 9, authority over and control of all enlisted men of the Medical Department, including all general hospitals and other independent stations within the United States, excepting the Army Medical School at Washington, D.C., and the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle, Pa., has been vested in corps area commanders within the geographical limits of their areas. This authority will hold during the period ending Aug. 31. Corps area commanders may transfer such enlisted men from any tactical units, other than those at the two stations excepted, to places where they are needed to care for sick and wounded men, or animals, provided proper safeguard is made for the care of property and animals pertaining to such tactical units. Corps area commanders are to report on the first, tenth and twentieth of each month to The Adjutant General the status of the enlisted personnel of the Medical Department with particular reference to the condition of the not shortage or excess of such personnel, in order that the shortage in one corps area may be supplied by the War Department from excess in another. All men not required for the care of the sick and wounded men, and animals, or for care of property and animals of medical units, will be reported in excess. Corps area surgeons, station surgeons and other Medical Department officers in command of Medical Department personnel will continue to make the reports required under existing orders and regulations.

## REDUCTION OF ANIMALS IN ARMY.

It is possible that a reduction of 37½ per cent. in the number of animals in the Army may have to be ordered by the War Department to come within the amount available for forage. Approximately \$10,027,389 is required for forage for the public animals in the Army, while Congress has specifically limited expenditures for the purpose to \$6,265,000. It will therefore become necessary, says the War Department, to dispose of a large number of public animals and to reduce expenditures for forage in the greatest possible degree. Grain ration has been ordered reduced two pounds for horses not doing a continuous full day's work and grazing facilities are to be utilized. The hay ration is also to be cut down. Commanding officers are to report to The Adjutant General by Aug. 25 their views as to the least number of animals necessary at activities under their control to provide for the absolutely essential and necessary functioning of their stations.

## CAPT. B. G. CHEW CONVICTED.

Capt. Beverly G. Chew, 12th Inf., U.S.A., who had been on trial before a G.C.M. at Governors Island, N. Y., since May 16, charged with forgery, desertion, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and other charges, constituting fifty-one specifications, was convicted on July 16 and sentenced to dismissal from the Service and to be imprisoned for seven years at hard labor in a military prison not yet named. Captain Chew is the first officer to be convicted under Sec. 29 of the new Articles of War, which provides for immediate announcement by a court of its findings.

## FORAGE FOR MOUNTS AT R.O.T.C. UNITS.

Authorized private mounts of officers on duty with units of the R.O.T.C. and mounts from the Quartermaster Corps will be foraged from funds apportioned to the Quartermaster General, the War Department directs. All animals issued to R.O.T.C. units will be foraged from the appropriation "Quartermaster supplies, equipment, etc., R.O.T.C."

## AMERICAN REMOUNT ASSOCIATION CHANGES LOCATION.

The offices of the American Remount Association have been removed from 1741 T street, N.W., to Room 415, Brownley building, 1302 F street, N.W., Washington, D.C.



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**INFORMATION** is desired of the whereabouts of Mrs. Annie E. Lynch, widow of the late Sergt. John Lynch and daughter of the late Sergt. Patrick Malone, of West Point N.Y. Mrs. Lynch's present address is desired in order to settle her husband's estate. Please write her sister, Mrs. B. Mahan, Highland Falls, N.Y., P.O. Box 314.

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#### OFFICERS ON GENERAL STAFF DUTY.

The details of twenty-three members of the General Staff, all but two on duty in the War Department General Staff, will expire prior to Nov. 1. The two exceptions are a lieutenant colonel and a major of Infantry on duty with troops. Expiration of detail will affect one colonel of Cavalry and two colonels of the Coast Artillery Corps; seven lieutenant colonels of Infantry, two of Cavalry, two of the Coast Artillery Corps and one lieutenant colonel of Field Artillery; four majors of Infantry, two of Coast Artillery and one each of Field Artillery and Engineers. There are now eighteen graduates of the 1921 class of the General Staff College on duty with the W.D. General Staff, but not now detailed in the General Staff Corps. Forty-three officers other than graduates of the General Staff College are on duty with the W.D. General Staff, but not detailed therein. This number includes one retired colonel, also twenty-nine officers on duty in the Military Intelligence Division, and two aids. One hundred and nine officers of the General Staff Corps are on duty in the W.D. General Staff, ninety-two members and seventeen additional members, the latter composed of eight officers of the Regular Army and nine Reserve officers. The grades are represented by one general, two major generals, two brigadier gen-

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erals, twenty-nine colonels, thirty-three lieutenant colonels, forty-one majors and one captain. The arms and branches are represented among the ninety-two members allowed the W.D. General Staff by law as follows: Infantry, 36; Cavalry, 11; Field Artillery, 18; Coast Artillery Corps, 13; Corps of Engineers, 5; Signal Corps, 3; Air Service, 1; miscellaneous, 5. The additional Regular Army members comprise two from the Medical Corps, two from the Ordnance Department, and one each from the Finance Department, J.A.G.'s Department, Quartermaster Corps and A.G.'s Department. Ninety-eight officers are now on General Staff duty with troops; twelve of this number are military attachés, all in the grade of major. The grades are represented by thirty-three colonels, twenty-eight lieutenant colonels and thirty-seven majors.

#### MINIMUM STRENGTH OF NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.

The Secretary of War, under authority granted in Sec. 60, act of June 4, 1920, to make general exceptions in time of peace in the organization of National Guard units, relative to the time in which companies and corresponding units may be recognized at a minimum strength of fifty, has notified the Chief of the Militia Bureau that the time has been extended to July 1, 1922. Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, has also been authorized to withdraw Federal recognition from organizations failing to acquire the minimum active strength within a period of six months from date of such recognition.

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#### PREFERENCES FOR ARMY ASSIGNMENTS.

##### New System Adopted in War Department.

The War Department has adopted a new policy relative to statements of preferences for assignment by officers of the Army which doubtless will be regarded with wide approval. For the first time in the history of the Army it will be possible to assign an officer on the basis of a ready at hand record of his desire in the matter. Heretofore it has been the practice when an individual officer was about to be assigned to consult his statement of preferences and send such officer if it was possible; but when vacancies at certain places had to be filled it has been impossible to find from the files what officers desired to go to the places where the vacancies existed. It is believed that the positive system which has been approved will have a good effect upon the morale of the commissioned personnel and will make for greater contentment, since the War Department policy will be to grant preferences, where it is possible to do so. Heretofore it has been generally believed in the Service at large that statements of preferences were more or less in the nature of jokes. In fact, it has been humorously asserted that if an officer sought duty in Washington he was more likely to satisfy his desire if he stated his preference was for duty on the border.

In connection with the new policy a system of preference cards has been worked out in The Adjutant General's Office under the direction of Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, by the use of which any number of officers in any grade can be located who desire duty at a particular station. The card contains a system of code numbers and the necessary blanks for the statements of preference. By a system of punching the cards in the several code numbers the sorting for any particular duty is done by machinery, which handles the cards at the rate of 10,000 an hour. Any combination of stations desired by officers in the various grades can thus be sorted in a few minutes. For example, statements of preference for duty in the Hawaiian Department are desired. The machine is set for the particular code number and selects every card under this code, so that when collected there are instantly before the detail officer in The Adjutant General's office all the preferences of all officers, say in the grade of captain, who desire assignment to Hawaii. In the filling of vacancies the system will not alone be a time saver but will bring to the attention of the War Department genuinely the officers who desire detail to a particular station. The forms will shortly be completed for the new system and in the future officers of the Army who have stated preferences and have information that a vacancy at the preferred post exists may rest assured that their application will be given every attention and the assignment result where this is possible.

Officers commenting on the foregoing regarded the orders as in the nature of a morale measure to end the frequent reassignments which have been causing discontent since the close of the war. Many complaints because of inconvenience and financial loss due to frequent changes of station have been filed with the War Department, the point emphasized in many cases being the detrimental effect such changes had on commands. Instances of five changes in four months and eighteen changes in two years have been noted as destructive of morale not only among the commissioned personnel but the enlisted personnel as well. The view was that a system that would make easily available records of preference would reduce rather than increase changes of station among those who preferred to remain where they are.

It is also hoped that the new preference card system may help to better a practice against which there has been much complaint in the offices and bureaus of the War Department. That is, the practice of some officers who seek to bring outside influences to bear when dissatisfied with an assignment, which is said to have attained considerable proportions. Much time of chiefs of branches and services is given up to correspondence with would-be influential friends of officers relative to assignments, and under the existing shortage of civilian assistants this correspondence is piling up steadily in many offices. The older officers in the Service realize the evil of this, but apparently not all the officers who came into the Army in recent years have taken the trouble to familiarize themselves with Army Regulations or realize that both regulations and the spirit of the Service are opposed to engaging political or other influence to secure for an individual a preference which a brother officer having no influential friends must forego. Even when the appeal from an outside friend is made in what is meant to be a perfectly proper way it becomes a burden to the department, if for no other reason than that the War Department does not desire to be open to the charge of discourtesy in answering letters. Under present conditions of clerical shortage letters of that sort



cannot be answered inside a month if all letters are taken in turn. Political activity has always been discouraged by the War Department in relation to matters of administration, particularly as to personnel, and there is no evidence that the War Department has changed its policy in this respect.

### ASSIGNMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

New Rules Announced by War Department.

Having announced the War Department policy relative to the administration of the "Manchu" law, as noted in our issue of July 16, page 1230, the Secretary of War on July 20 directed that all chiefs of branches and bureaus in the War Department be informed as to the rules to be observed in the assignment of commissioned personnel. In addition to the five specific rules given below the letter from the Secretary of War stated that the Secretary further directs that in referring to requests for orders for officers involving change of station to the Chief of Staff, The Adjutant General will in each case report the date of the last permanent change of station of the officer concerned. The new rules relative to assignment read:

1. No officer of any grade who has had a change of station within two years will for the next year be moved by War Department orders without the specific approval of the Chief of Staff or the Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff.
2. As a rule, no officer who is due for foreign service will be recommended for change of station within a year before being ordered on foreign service.
3. No field or staff corps officer, a member of a command, should be moved without previous inquiry of his immediate commanding officer as to whether he can be spared. In case of a negative reply, the matter will then be brought to the attention of the office from which the suggested change emanated for decision, except those cases requiring action by higher authority. Inquiry as to availability will be made by telegraph only in cases of extraordinary emergency.
4. As a rule no general officer will be assigned or changed without affording him the opportunity for expression of his wishes.
5. General officers in command will, as far as practicable, be given choice of their principal staff officers from an available list submitted at the time a change is contemplated.

### 48,008 ARMY DISCHARGES AUTHORIZED.

Limit for July Set at 30 Per Cent. of Strength.

The War Department on July 19 notified all corps area and division commanders that they were authorized to discharge on applications of enlisted men filed during the month of July only thirty per cent. of the actual strength of the men of their areas and division, as of July 1. This will authorize the discharge in July of 48,008 enlisted men of the Army on duty in the continental United States. The reports of commanding generals for the second ten days of the month relative to applications and discharges had all been received in the War Department by July 21 except the reports of the 2d Corps Area and the 1st Division. At that time the applications were approximately 700 in excess of the thirty per cent. limit.

Although it has been expected that the second ten days' reports would show a falling off from the first rush for discharge, the additional applications were many, particularly in the divisions. The additions to the first ten days, by divisions, follow: 1st, additional figures not received; 2d, 608; 3d, 2,160; 4th, 3,235; 5th, 2,579; 6th, 756; 7th, 1,757; Camp Benning, 2,635. In the figures for corps area applications and discharges hereunder there will be noted a wide upswing from the totals for the first ten days, as printed in our issue of July 16, page 1229. It is explained that this is due to the fact that the scattered posts in the corps areas had not then been heard from until after first reports were filed. The figures on July 21 follow:

Corps Areas.	Applications.	30% of strength.	Discharges authorized to date.
1st .....	1,929	1,656	1,560
2d .....	(No report)	3,217	.....
3d .....	6,099	4,301	3,891
4th .....	3,807	3,302	1,732
5th .....	3,482	2,541	2,751
6th .....	1,521	1,037	784
7th .....	2,352	2,192	1,757
8th .....	11,740	8,772	5,491
9th .....	7,266	4,694	6,203
Divisions.			
1st .....	(No report)	2,126	3,964
2d .....	7,685	3,505	3,505
3d .....	3,415	1,577	1,619
4th .....	3,926	1,708	2,071
5th .....	6,283	2,784	5,351
6th .....	3,608	1,678	765
7th .....	2,823	1,452	2,586
Camp Benning....	3,800	1,466	1,467

It was stated at the War Department that adjustment would be made where authorized discharges mounted above the thirty per cent. of actual strength by charging the overplus to areas or divisions which were under the quota of discharges allowed them.

### BLOCK IN ARMY PROMOTION LIST STILL STANDS.

There has been no change in the state of the Army promotion list due to failure of confirmation of Major Robert Gray Peck, Inf., nominated for promotion to lieutenant colonel. Promotions unaffected by this "block" are going forward as noted in the nominations elsewhere in this issue. Major Peck has been in Washington for two weeks and is expected to appear before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs for a hearing in executive session in the next few days. It is also reported that the committee and the War Department are working toward an adjustment of the difficulty with a view to relieving the President of embarrassment. The letter from Senator Capper asking the President to withdraw Major Peck's nomination remains unanswered, it was stated at the Senator's office. It has been pointed out that as Congress enacted the law placing officers of

good record and efficiency in Class A and provided absolutely for their promotion that Congress thereby legislated to make confirmation a rather perfunctory duty of the Senate, and that it cannot be seen how the Senate can justify an abeyance of the law of its own making.

### NATIONAL GUARD UNITS UNEVENLY DEVELOPED.

Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, says there is a wide disparity in the development of the National Guard, the allotments at the present time showing that some states already have received and accepted ninety-eight per cent. of their total allotment while other states have received and accepted only seven per cent. Data in the Militia Bureau indicated, however, that one state which has accepted ninety-eight per cent. of its total allotment has only organized ten per cent. during the fiscal year just closed. Such a condition of affairs is not favored by General Rickards, as it has the effect of disrupting a proportionate allotment of funds so that where one state accepts the major part of its allotment without developing its National Guard strength accordingly it is holding back others which are appealing for permission to organize units in addition to their accepted allotment. The surplus of the state accepting its major portion without using it to advantage could be utilized to assist another which would develop its strength. In view of the circumstances, state adjutants general have been requested by the Militia Bureau to furnish lists of organizations which are now comprised in their final allotments which they know can be organized within their state limits by the end of June 30, 1922, and co-operation generally is asked to correct the situation. In making requests for the lists, General Rickards advises that they should be prepared after careful thought, and when prepared should be followed during the present fiscal year if they are approved by the Militia Bureau. In states where a shortage of state appropriations limits the strength of the National Guard during the present fiscal year, it is expected that the adjutants general will willingly surrender the units allotted and accepted which are in excess of the strength contemplated by state appropriations. Until the new lists are received, and new allotments furnished, it is announced that Federal recognition of units will proceed according to allotments previously made, provided the organizations comply with statute law. When the strength of the National Guard reaches the limit which can be maintained by current fiscal year appropriations the Militia Bureau must reserve the right to withhold Federal recognition of such units until funds are provided for their maintenance.

### NO FURTHER CHANGES EXPECTED IN ARMY UNIFORM.

Although the War Department authorities were favorably disposed toward the extension of the authority granted in Circular No. 302, W.D., 1920, so as to allow officers of the Army to wear trousers without leggings while on duty in an office or on fatigue, it was officially announced on July 21 that no further changes in the articles of uniform are in contemplation. The War Department issued a statement as follows: "From time to time there has been considerable discussion in the press and among officers of the Army as to the desirability and probability of adopting the roll collar for the uniform coat. The War Department announces that there is no change contemplated in the style of the uniform coat, in so far as adopting the roll collar is concerned." However, there is no denying that a very large majority of the officers desire the more comfortable roll collar coat. The standing collar, officers on duty in superheated Washington declare, is simply an air-tight band about the neck which concentrates all the heat of the body over the chest. The order allowing coats to be doffed in offices of the War Department to which visitors are not accustomed to have access merely affects isolated offices, and none so far as can be noted in the State, War and Navy Building or the larger offices in the Munitions Building, so that this order affords only partial relief. Genuine relief, Army officers assert, can only be effectual by adopting the roll collar coat.

### REDUCTION OF NAVY ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, on July 16 informed all recruiting inspectors and all main stations to stop all first enlistments until further notice. The bureau states: "An inspection of the items in the Naval Appropriation act under 'Pay, Navy,' clearly shows that the amounts appropriated for pay for the enlisted force will be insufficient for the annual pay of 106,000 men and 6,000 apprentice seamen that Congress apparently intended to appropriate for. This bureau has no knowledge of the reasons for reducing the amount of pay necessary, but can only recognize the fact that these amounts are insufficient and take steps for a prompt reduction of personnel in order to avoid a deficiency in pay." On July 18 the Navy Department informed all ships and shore stations that discharges will be granted three months in advance of expiration on request, whether men requesting such discharges are wholly separated from the Service or intend to re-enlist. An explanation of the insufficient amounts appropriated for pay is advanced in that the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts gave the Appropriations Committee figures on the average pay per man during 1920, which were wholly correct. Since 1920, however, a great many more enlisted men have been rated up, with higher pay, so that the

average pay for 1920 no longer holds. It is declared that ratings will eventually have to be cut, but in the meantime the strength of the Navy is approximately 8,000 above the figure authorized and 13,000 above the limit of the 100,000 men it is believed the Navy can just about maintain on the appropriations for pay. In addition, since some 13,000 men above the limit are still in the Navy, it is believed that it will affect the average for the whole year to the extent of requiring cutting well under 100,000. In estimating on the appropriations it was figured prior to July 1, that during the months of July, August and September approximately 14,000 men would be due for discharge if given an opportunity to leave the Service. About 4,000 men took advantage of discharge, but the opportunity was closed on July 1 for the reason that the Appropriation bill was not enacted and the Navy Department was required to await developments in order to mark a practical course in dealing with the enlisted personnel problem. When the bill was finally enacted on July 12 and made retroactive to July 1 the order stopping first enlistments was issued, followed by the order on advance discharges. Further action it is believed will be necessary because the normal rate of discharge is estimated at 300 a week, but the Bureau of Navigation intends to make a test of the measures already taken before adopting a more radical step to bring about reduction.

### NEW DUTIES OF PERSONNEL BUREAU, A.G.O.

The Personnel Bureau of The Adjutant General's office is accorded wider authority in directions issued from the office of the Secretary of War, and that bureau will hereafter act on business relating to the retirement of officers, upon reappointments in the Regular Army, and upon the appointment of Reserve officers, without being required to submit cases to the Chief of Staff. On July 19 the Secretary of War directed in each of these particulars that existing instructions requiring submission to the Chief of Staff before final action on applications in each case shall be revoked. In relation to retirement of officers The Adjutant General is to make provision to cause consideration to be given in the Personnel Bureau to all applications for retirement and the proceedings of retiring boards. Decision in each case will be made in The A.G.O. in accordance with regulations and policies. Applications or recommendations for retirement with rank above that of colonel, however, will be referred to the Chief of Staff prior to final action. Upon the matter of reappointments in the Regular Army the Personnel Bureau is to give careful consideration to each application, and all recommendations and decisions are to be made in The Adjutant General's office upon the merits of each individual case relative to reappointment of former Regular Army officers and retired officers. For each disapproved application the record must show the reason for disapproval. For each approved application the record must show that the applicant is qualified and eligible for the reappointment. Instructions regarding the submission to the Chief of Staff for decision of applications for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps, concerning which there is conflict of opinion between The Adjutant General's office and that of a chief of a branch, have also been revoked. All applications for appointment in the O.R.C. and all recommendations will hereafter be considered in the Personnel Bureau. Final decision on each application, except for appointment as a general officer, will be made in that bureau in accordance with regulations and policies. Special consideration is to be given to the preservation of a suitable, uniform standard throughout all sections of the O.R.C. Applications or recommendations for appointment as a general officer will, except as stated below, be referred with The Adjutant General's recommendation to the Chief of Staff for the decision of the Secretary of War. Applications of federally recognized general officers of the National Guard for appointment in the same grade in the O.R.C. will be approved in The Adjutant General's office in all cases in which the applicant is eligible for appointment and is recommended therefor by the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

### NAVY MUSTER ROLL SECTION ABOLISHED.

The Muster Roll Section of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, which has been doing the identification work where cases failed to give full names and service numbers, has been abolished because of reduction of clerical forces. The files of the bureau contain the names of about 11,000 Smiths, 5,760 Browns, 7,760 Johnsons and 5,240 Millers, many with similar initials, so that identification is impossible unless full name and service number are given in all cases. All ships and stations have been notified that muster rolls hereafter forwarded must be accurate, and that men of the Navy must notify their relatives of service number and instruct them to use the number and full name in all communications addressed to the Bureau of Navigation.

### DISCHARGE OF MINOR OFFENDERS.

Remission of the sentences of minor offenders has been authorized by the Secretary of War with a view to discharge, providing the discharge of soldiers is effected under Par. 148½, Army Regulations, in all such cases. The advisability of such a discharge is that it prevents re-enlistment and obviates the possibility of burdening the Army a second time with men who have proved undesirable.



## ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

## Secretary of War Directs Against Skeletonization.

G.O. No. 31, W.D. July 19, 1921, which is directed to the Chief of Staff by the Secretary of War, and pertains to the subject of the organization of the Army under the act of June 4, 1920, is notable for the reason that the Secretary states his policy is opposed to skeletonized military units. This policy is in line with adoption of the "parent" or "guardian" scheme which was noted in our issue of July 16, page 1228, whereby many organizations and units of the Regular Army would be carried wholly on paper. The Chief of Staff, in G.O. No. 31, is "directed to retain a suitable number of units at an enlisted strength effective for immediate military service and to place the units thus rendered surplus 'out of commission' until such time as Congress shall authorize an increase in the enlisted strength of the Regular Army." This order will require an immediate study of the tables of organization and their revision so as to conform to the new authorized strength, and it will also affect the units now maintained outside the continental United States. The probability is that the divisions in the Panama Canal, Hawaiian and Philippine Departments will be reduced and that serious consideration will be given to the question of withdrawing a part or all of the American Forces in Germany. The Chief of Staff is thus charged with a complete reorganization of the Regular Army on the basis of a strength of 150,000 enlisted men, a work that will entail great industry in order to have the plans ready and working smoothly as the surplus strength is separated from the enlisted force.

The commissioned personnel of the Regular Army may well find cause for laying aside any apprehension which may have arisen over the instability of the enlisted force, for these orders direct the Chief of Staff to "assign to the organizations retained 'in commission' a sufficient number of officers to make them effective for immediate military service, leaving officers not required for service with Regular organizations or otherwise, to be employed, under your direction, in the development of the National Guard, the Organized Reserves and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps." Since General Pershing has indicated that the organization of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves was a work to which he would give his undivided attention, the Secretary's direction that he utilize the commissioned personnel for this purpose attests that he is in thorough accord with the purposes of the Chief of Staff, and it also has the hearty support of the Chief Executive for the orders state that "the President directs that these forces shall be developed to the fullest extent, and that the maximum practicable number of carefully selected officers of the Regular Army be employed for this purpose." G.O. No. 31 reads:

G.O. 31, War Dept., July 18, 1921.

Organization of the Army under the act of June 4, 1920.—The following memorandum from the Secretary of War is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

To the Chief of Staff:  
Subject: Organization of the Army under the act of June 4, 1920.

The Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, marks an epoch in our military legislation. This law provides for an Army of the United States which shall include the Regular Army, the National Guard when in the service of the United States, and the Organized Reserves, composed of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps. It directs that the Army of the United States as a whole shall always be formed into a sufficient number of divisions and other units to constitute the framework for a complete and immediate mobilization in the event of serious national emergency. It prescribes the maintenance in the Regular Army of certain specified numbers of officers and enlisted men—the number of the latter being restricted by the act of June 30, 1921. It authorizes sufficient officers and enlisted men of the National Guard to maintain that force properly organized at the strength authorized by law. It establishes decentralized control and administration of the Military Establishment through the formation of corps areas based upon the distribution of military population. The law further provides such numbers of Reserve officers as may qualify by appointment in the O.R.C., and such number of enlisted Reservists as may qualify for enlistment in the Enlisted Reserve Corps. It contemplates the organization of Reserve officers and enlisted men into localized units of the Organized Reserves. It provides for the voluntary incorporation of veteran officers and enlisted men of the World War into either the National Guard or the Organized Reserves.

An essential part of the system is the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the citizens' training camps for voluntary military training through which the great organizations of citizen officers and non-commissioned officers developed during the recent war may be perpetuated and kept ready for possible future emergencies. Available officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army may be assigned appropriate duties in connection with the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the training camps. Citizen officers are to join with Regular officers on the General Staff in the preparation of policies relating to the organization and training of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. An important feature of this new law is that while Congress prescribes the general plan of the Army of the United States, and provides the personnel deemed necessary for its formation, the details of military organization are left to the Executive. It is therefore incumbent upon me as Secretary of War to acquaint you with the President's interpretation of the general intent of the law, and to make certain decisions as to the Executive policy to be followed in organizing our military forces.

An examination of the statute shows that the new law is based on the idea that in the future, as in the past, great wars are to be fought in the main by armies composed of citizen soldiers temporarily drawn into active military service. We still have the conception of a small Regular Army in time of peace, reinforced upon the outbreak of war by such additional citizen forces as the particular emergency may require. This is our traditional mode of military expansion and this method is clearly contemplated in the act of Congress. But whereas in the past the necessary citizen forces have been completely extemporized or materially reorganized upon the occurrence of an emergency, the new law provides that they shall be allocated territorially, that their officers and men shall be assigned to local units, and that as funds become available provision shall be made for the training of these officers and men. In other words, the war force required for immediate mobilization in the event of emergency is to be constituted in time of peace and filled as far as practicable through the enrolment or enlistment of qualified volunteers. Under such a system it is reasonable to expect that the units of the National Guard will be maintained at sufficient strength to be effective as a first reinforcement for the Regular Army, and that the units of the Organized Reserves will at least include a corps of officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists, organized and trained to receive and train the recruits required in an emergency demanding large forces.

It is with the requirements of this larger war establishment in view that the peace organization of the Regular Army must be determined. The law provides a limited number of Regular enlisted men and a number of Regular officers in excess of the number required for service with the Regular Army proper. This provision shows clearly the intent of Congress that a portion of the officers authorized are to be employed in the organization, administration and development of the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the citizens' training camps. It is the President's desire that the Regular Army shall be so organized as to carry

out this intent of Congress to the fullest extent. The Regular Army should, therefore, be formed in a limited number of organizations, each at effective military strength, with the view of releasing the maximum number of selected officers and enlisted men for service with these other branches of the Army of the United States.

As the Regular Army now contains more regiments and other units than can be maintained at effective strength with the authorized enlisted personnel, you are directed to retain a suitable number of units at an enlisted strength effective for immediate military service and to place the units thus rendered surplus 'out of commission' until such time as Congress shall authorize an increase in the enlisted strength of the Regular Army. You will assign to the organizations retained 'in commission' a sufficient number of officers to make them effective for immediate military service, leaving officers not required for service with Regular organizations or otherwise, to be employed, under your direction, in the development of the National Guard, the Organized Reserves and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. As the law provides for a military expansion by reinforcement of the Regular Army from the organized citizen forces, the President directs that these forces shall be developed to the fullest extent, and that the maximum practicable number of carefully selected officers of the Regular Army be employed for that purpose. The retention in the Regular Army of skeletonized military units ineffective for immediate military service is not deemed advisable.

The organization of the Regular Army into a limited number of effective military units will not only release a greater proportion of officers for duty with other portions of the Army of the United States, but will facilitate great economies in the maintenance of the peace establishment. So far as practicable it is my desire that the Regular Army should be quartered in permanent military posts where suitable shelter for officers and men is now provided. This will reduce the number of occupied wartime cantonments to a minimum and will avoid the necessity of expending large sums for their maintenance or renewal. As I interpret the intent of Congress in providing for the division of the country into corps areas, their primary object is to form a decentralized organization for the promotion and development of the National Guard, the Organized Reserves and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. It is my desire therefore that this function should be especially emphasized by the War Department. The corps area commanders should be liberally supplied with competent officers to assist them in the performance of their duties, and should be held responsible for the development of the national military resources within their several areas as prescribed by law.

JOHN W. WEEKS, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
JOHN J. PERSHING, Gen. of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

## DEVELOPMENT OF GUARD AND RESERVES.

## Chief of Staff's Letter to Corps Area Commanders.

A letter has been sent by Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, to all corps area commanders and to the commanding generals, Philippine, Hawaiian and Panama Canal Departments. In assuming the office of Chief of Staff, he calls attention to the important duties of that office in directing the organization and training of the Army of the U.S., which now includes not only the Regular Army but the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. He wishes to impress upon corps area commanders the provision which assigns to them the detailed development of the Guard and Reserves. The relation of the War Department to this is largely directive, and is limited in general to the issuance of regulations and instructions as to policy, the assignment of suitable personnel, and verification of progress. The success of the great national organization contemplated depends upon the initiative, interest, energy and organizing ability of corps area commanders.

It was the evident intent of Congress, the letter continues, to provide a permanent peace organization for our traditional citizen armies, heretofore always extemporized after occurrence of an emergency. The law encourages voluntary enrolment of veterans in localized tactical units, as it contemplates the perpetuation of the spirit and traditions of units which participated in the World War. As it provides means of military training it is clear that the purpose is to build up and maintain a permanent military organization. The Chief of Staff is made responsible for the success of this. The corps area commanders are also responsible within the limits of their respective commands. All officers of the Regular Army are expected to contribute their interest and assistance. Under the spirit of this law their most important mission in time of peace, next after assuring a highly efficient and well trained Regular Army, is the development of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. The organization of the Regular Army itself at its reduced strength is still unsettled and many difficult problems affecting its distribution and shelter demand solution.

Congress has provided for only a small Regular Army, but has authorized employment of Regular officers with the Guard, Reserves and R.O.T.C. It must be accepted as the purpose of Congress that Regular officers who can be spared shall be employed in perfecting the other components of the Army. Affairs must be so adjusted that a considerable portion of Regular officers will be available for duty with the citizen armies under the several corps area commanders. This mission is most important. They become the permanent or professional part of the larger officer corps of the Army of the U.S. Officers should realize the new opportunities for public service. Any lingering feeling of partisanship for the Regular Army as a separate organization should be avoided. The goal should be the success of each component of the Army of the U.S., each within its proper sphere.

The separate missions of the different parts of the Army should be borne in mind. The Guard is liable to service as a first reinforcement of the Regular Army in minor emergencies; the Reserves are only in the event of a serious national emergency. Misunderstanding of this relation has often resulted in undesirable rivalry between the friends of these two forces. Officers of the Regular Army should co-operate fully in the development of the other forces. The Guard should be maintained as near full authorized strength as practicable. Requirements for units of the Reserves for the present may be satisfied if they contain a full quota of competent officers and specialists, although it is expected that these units may also be maintained at much greater strength. Citizen soldiers free to meet the requirements of the Guard should be encouraged to enter that force. Young men after voluntary training in the R.O.T.C. or training camps should be encouraged to join a unit either of the Guard or Reserves. Where business and domestic relations permit, the most appropriate place for first service is in the National Guard. There should be no rivalry between the two forces but rather an interchange of service between them.

In conclusion, General Pershing expresses the desire that officers detailed for organization and training of the Guard and Reserves be selected from the most efficient officers in our Army. Corps area commanders and all officers will be expected to take an active interest in these forces and establish toward them the most cordial

attitude of sympathy and helpfulness to the end that the Army of the U.S. may be welded into an harmonious and efficient whole, ready to meet any emergency that may call for its services.

## SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT ON ADM. SIMS'S LETTER.

The Senate committee reports on the naval investigation resulting from the letter of Rear Admiral Sims to the then Secretary Daniels on "Certain Naval Lessons of the Great War," will be found on pages 1242-3.

## ARMY PROMOTION LIST HEARINGS.

## McKellar Amendment Before Senate Committee.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on July 15 began hearings on the so-called McKellar amendment to the Promotion List provision of the Army Reorganization act. The bill (S. 371) introduced by Mr. McKellar on April 12 proposes to amend Sec. 24a of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, to read: "Third. All captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts shall be arranged on a single promotion list among themselves, in their respective grades, according to total length of commissioned service in the Army within the grade in which commissioned or a higher grade prior to July 1, 1920: Provided, that where such total length of service within that grade or a higher grade is equal, precedence shall be determined in sequence in order of age; that where ages are equal precedence shall then be determined by total length of commissioned service in the Army."

Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff, was present at the request of the committee, together with Col. John McA. Palmer, and Major Thomas W. Hammond, W.D. General Staff. Senator McKellar, who has been taking the part in the Senate of the aggrieved captains and lieutenants, directed the order in which witnesses should testify. It was expected that General Pershing would be called upon first, but Senator McKellar called Capt. W. P. Montgomery, J.A.G. Dept., and after listening a while General Pershing left the committee room. Captain Montgomery attended the first training camp at Fort Riley, was commissioned in the O.R.C. and served as a captain in the war. Later he took examination and was commissioned as captain in the Regular Army and assigned to the J.A.G. Department. Senator McKellar asked him to state what has been the interpretation of the War Department with reference to Sec. 24a of the act of June 4, 1920, and how it affected him. Captain Montgomery explained how the law had been interpreted by the War Department, arranging officers on the promotion list according to the length of their commissioned service. This operated, he said, to make many officers of the junior grades outrank their seniors. It especially affected the emergency officers who came into the Regular Army by examination and appointment.

Under the interpretation of the law by the department, which has been sustained by the courts, the grade to which an officer had been appointed under the terms of the Reorganization act in no way affects his position on the promotion list. A first lieutenant or second lieutenant of greater length of service, or a first lieutenant of the Regular Army at the time of the act, may rank on the promotion list a captain appointed under the provisions of the act of the same or lesser length of service. For example, he said, take the case of any officer appointed captain or first lieutenant under date of Aug. 5, 1917, the date when a large body of National Guardsmen came into the Federal service. Officers of this date originally appointed captain are preceded on the promotion list by every lieutenant of the Regular Army and by every lieutenant among the emergency officers whose commissioned service commenced at a prior date; by every lieutenant among the emergency officers commissioned the same date, but who is older by as much as a day; and by every Regular lieutenant whose commission dates from the same date.

## Capt. Montgomery Explains Discrepancies of List.

He then gave the number of officers who entered the Service on and prior to Aug. 5, 1917, as follows: 53 captains were appointed to the Regular Army under the Reorganization act, whose commissioned service began on that date; 291 first lieutenants, former emergency officers, who have commissioned service of prior date; 28 second lieutenants, emergency, commissioned of prior date; 2 lieutenants, Regular Army, commissioned on the same date; 340 lieutenants, Regular Army, commissioned prior to that date. He explained that every one of these 53 captains is preceded on the promotion list by 661 first and second lieutenants, and the number of files ahead increased for later dates of commission, so that on Aug. 15, 1917, the date of closing the first training camp—and the date, he stated, as being the first opportunity for attendance at the training camps to become commissioned officers—there were 292 captains appointed to the Regular Army whose Federal service dates from Aug. 15, 1917; 350 first lieutenants whose Federal service antedates that by from a day up to any time since April 6, 1917; 41 second lieutenants whose commissioned service antedates; 810 lieutenants, Regular Army, commissioned on the same date; 617 lieutenants, Regular Army, commissioned prior to that date. Every one of these 292 captains is preceded, he said, by 1,818 first and second lieutenants, 810 of whom were commissioned on exactly the same date.

Those 810 officers of the Regular Army, he continued, whose commissioned service began on date of closing of the first training camp, were all commissioned as second lieutenants in the O.R.C. at the same time that the 292 captains were commissioned as lieutenants, captains or majors in the O.R.C. After several weeks or months these 810, then second lieutenants, O.R.C., became provisional second lieutenants, Regular Army. When the act of June 4, 1920, went into effect they were in the Regular Army, and thus came under the provision that where length of service is the same, those already in the Regular Army shall take precedence. During August, 1917, a large number of provisional second lieutenants were commissioned, but commissions were not accepted until after Aug. 15, 1917. There are some 200-odd lieutenants whose commissions are dated prior to Aug. 15, 1917, but who did not accept commission until after that date. In Sec. 24a, there is a provision that where service has been continuous up to the present time, it should be presumed to be computed from the date of the commission. Therefore, those 200-odd officers who had not accepted until after Aug. 15, 1917, and who were not in the Army, and were not performing duty as officers prior to date of acceptance, get the credit for a few weeks of service which was not performed.

Chairman Wadsworth asked the witness if he ob-



jected to this feature of the law. Captain Montgomery replied that he was requested to state the effect of the law; in his opinion there are more serious objectionable considerations of the law than that particular one. Continuing, he gave as an illustration the date of Nov. 27, 1917, date of the close of the second training camp, which affects a large number of officers. Among captains appointed under the provisions of the Reorganization act, 135 date from Nov. 27, 1917. They are preceded on the promotion list by 895 first lieutenants and 154 second lieutenants among the emergency officers; by eight lieutenants, Regular Army, commissioned on that date; and by 745 lieutenants, Regular Army, whose commissions antedate theirs by a few days to a few months. The total number whose commissioned service antedates those captains is 2,802. There are perhaps a dozen captains commissioned shortly before the armistice, who are preceded on the promotion list by practically 5,000 lieutenants, he said.

#### Work of Boards Nullified, Says Senator McKellar.

Senator McKellar observed that the result of the working of the law virtually nullified the selection of officers according to merit as demonstrated by the taking of the examination. He called attention to the provisions in the law wherein examining boards were to be created for the purpose of holding examinations for commissions in the Regular Army. The boards declared some officers were fitted for captains, some for first lieutenants, and some for second lieutenants, but under the holding of the War Department, he said, this selection has been absolutely nullified, and the result has been that whether the man was appointed first lieutenant, second lieutenant, or captain, whether he was regarded by the boards as fitted for any one of these grades, is now wholly immaterial, and he is put strictly on a basis of his length of commissioned service.

Captain Montgomery then exhibited a promotion list, and indicated how captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants were placed apparently indiscriminately on the list and explained the procedure of attaining a commission. The effect of the law, he said, has been to put the second lieutenants ahead of the first lieutenants, and the first lieutenants ahead of the captains, and in some cases to place captains below both the first and second lieutenants. Senator McKellar interposed that a man who made a poor showing at the examination, if he had served a day longer than the man who made a high mark, and upon his record and experience had been found fitted for captain, was placed on the promotion list so that in the end he would rank the man who made a good showing. "Age, merit, or fitness for the place, has nothing to do with it," he said. "As a matter of fact, the great body of the first and second lieutenants has passed the great body of the captains."

#### Ages of Junior Officers.

Captain Montgomery pointed out the recent nominations of lieutenants for promotions to be captains, of which there were some 2,000. When these were confirmed, he said, all these officers passed all captains who had not had longer service; also a large number of second lieutenants jumped first lieutenants. He then went into the matter of the ages of the junior officers who are involved. Ages of officers appointed under the provisions of the Reorganization act were about as follows:

Captains: One whose age was 56, one age 54, 10 age 51, 5 age 50, 7 age 49, 18 age 47, 27 age 46, 28 age 45, 46 age 44, 41 age 43, 58 age 42, 63 age 41, 58 age 39, 84 age 38, 82 age 31, 66 age 36, 72 age 35, 105 age 34, 80 age 33, 58 age 32, 64 age 31, 46 age 30, 25 age 29, 22 age 28, 10 age 27, 8 age 26, 6 age 25, and 2 age 24.

First lieutenants: One age 50, 3 age 49, 2 age 48, 2 age 47, 3 age 46, 5 age 45, 9 age 44, 9 age 43, 13 age 42, 24 age 41, 12 age 40, 32 age 39, 28 age 38, 43 age 37, 56 age 36, 44 age 35, 83 age 34, 102 age 33, 108 age 32, 132 age 31, 146 age 30, 156 age 29, 150 age 28, 158 age 27, 146 age 26, 107 age 25, 52 age 24, and 11 age 23.

This gave a total of 1,191 captains and 1,639 first lieutenants. The average age was thirty-seven years plus, for captains, he said, and thirty-two for first lieutenants; twenty-seven plus for second lieutenants.

The ages in detail of the second lieutenants were: Five above 40, 3 age 39, 5 age 38, 3 age 37, 4 age 36, 9 age 35, 21 age 34, 20 age 33, 31 age 32, 40 age 31, 61 age 30, 89 age 29, 144 age 28, 156 age 27, 160 age 26, 239 age 25, 178 age 24, 96 age 23, 25 age 22, and 11 age 21; making a total of 1,282 second lieutenants.

Of the captains of the Regular Army among whom these officers are scattered, six of them are 33 years of age, 5 age 32, 7 age 31, 20 age 30, 35 age 29, 46 age 28, 42 age 27, 47 age 26, 30 age 25, 12 age 24, and one whose age was 23.

The point was brought out that ages made no difference on the promotion list among officers of the junior grades; the second lieutenant in his early twenties might, in a few years, rank the man between thirty and forty. The witness stated that unless something wholly unforeseen happens, it will be impossible for captains of the average age, thirty-seven years, to reach the grade of lieutenant colonel, or colonel, before retiring age of sixty-four. Senator Wadsworth asked how he arrived at that conclusion. Captain Montgomery said there are 599 colonels in the Army, 674 lieutenant colonels, or a total of 1,273. "As long as there are that many officers ahead of the captain on the promotion list, who are younger than he, he stands little show of reaching that grade before his retirement," he said.

Captain Montgomery said the law fixes the age of thirty-six as the minimum for entering the Service as a major, but the effect of another part of the law (which specifies how the names shall be arranged on the promotion list) is to nullify that age limit, as more than half the majors now in the Army are under thirty-six years of age. He gave ages of officers holding the grade of major as of July 1, 1920, having been promoted to that grade from captain, which, he stated, were taken from the Army Register of 1920; changes from Jan. 1, 1920, to July 1, 1920, would vary these figures to some extent, he said. The ages are:

Majors on July 1, 1920: One age 56, one age 54, one age 51, 5 age 49, 8 age 48, 15 age 47, 27 age 46, 43 age 45, 50 age 44, 64 age 43, 93 age 42, 98 age 41, 116 age 40, 110 age 39, 131 age 38, 115 age 37, 118 age 36, 145 age 35, 177 age 34, 169 age 33, 171 age 32, 142 age 31, 124 age 30, 92 age 29, 74 age 28, 20 age 27, 15 age 26.

Senator McKellar asked if all of these officers, including the thirteen at twenty-six years of age, rank on the promotion list all of the emergency officers. The witness replied that they did, and more than that, adding: "There are approximately 550 captains who were commissioned prior to April 6, 1917, or between June, 1916, and April, 1917, all of whom were under thirty-six years of age; for the reason that under the law at that time they could not get into the Regular Army if they were over the age of twenty-eight." He said he himself might be retired as a lieutenant colonel if he hung on until he was sixty-four years of age. Senator Wadsworth asked him if he considered that there had

been injustice to every one of the captains who were former emergency officers. Captain Montgomery seemed to hesitate about answering this question directly "yes" or "no."

#### Law Represents Intention of Congress.

Reverting again to the promotion list, he pointed out that every captain is preceded by from 1,000 to 5,000 lieutenants, 1,771 being first lieutenants. Captain Montgomery in reply to a question by Senator Wadsworth said he had never found an officer who knew that the promotion list would operate the way it does according to the interpretation placed upon it by the War Department; i.e., making it so that lieutenants would be placed ahead of captains. Senator Wadsworth said: "Why, the law says so in the plainest terms." Captain Montgomery replied that he would yield to the court's decision on that point. Here a discussion arose as to whether there was a similar inequality in the higher grades, Chairman Wadsworth maintaining that they were affected just the same, and to prove it asked some of the colonels and majors present if such was not the case. Major Thomas W. Hammond pointed out how he precedes on the list an officer who was his senior, and said there were many similar cases.

In regard to whether or not Congress knew what it was about when the law affecting promotions was enacted, which was a topic of considerable discussion in the hearing, Senator Wadsworth said: "The committee that drew this law knew exactly what it was doing. It was done after the greatest of deliberation. The law was construed by the War Department exactly as the law stated, and the courts have sustained that construction. There is no use of contending that the Congress did not intend the law to work as it has, because it did." Senator Wadsworth proceeded to explain certain parts of the law to which Senator McKellar had referred about making exceptions on the promotion list for certain of the higher ranking officers, which, he said, was to take care of officers who were affected by ancient statutes. He said: "There are to-day majors of the Regular Army who were in the Army before this act was passed, who stand on the promotion list ahead of lieutenant colonels; and captains on the promotion list who stand above majors."

Senator McKellar said, to Captain Montgomery, "your age, you stated, to be thirty-five. Now you also stated that there were a great many captains who were older than you. What about their chances of promotion?" The witness replied that the chance of promotion decreases as the age increases, and that more than one-half of the captains were older than he. He said he was confident that some captains never would reach the grade of major, especially those who did not enter the Army until shortly before the armistice. He said he realized there must be some fixed and definite plan with reference to promotions and retirements; that no fixed plan could be evolved which would not adversely affect some one. But the situation as it affects captains arises from two factors both of which should be corrected. The first was the fixing of the age limit at thirty-six years for appointment as major, and the second was the situation which Senator McKellar's bill sought to correct. The first could be corrected, he said, by putting all officers on the promotion list in the grade to which they were appointed, according to age, and then making the promotions to fill the vacancies created by the act of June 4, 1920. He said that would put a lot of men up in the grade of major that the examining boards did not find qualified for that grade.

Senator Wadsworth said that the committee in drafting the law had hoped that a very much larger number of emergency officers would be appointed in the field grades. "Personally," he said, "I am very much disappointed that there were not 400 or 500 emergency officers appointed in the field grades. Had that been done, there would have been fewer automatic promotions up to that grade at a very early age." He said he brought that matter to the attention of the War Department while the examinations were going on, and was assured that everything would be done to get as many majors from the emergency officers as possible. In passing the law Congress necessarily had to leave discretion as to the emergency officers to the military authorities, but the figures now show that there were only 244 such officers appointed to the grade of major.

Captain Montgomery pointed out the situation in the J.A.G. Department. It has about 40 captains, and not more than three of them would ever reach the grade of lieutenant colonel under the present system. He said there were nine colonels and fourteen lieutenant colonels, and by the time they retire there will be just a few majors to assume their duties. After those majors retire, perhaps as lieutenant colonels or colonels, none of the captains will have reached any grade above that of major. This would have the effect of calling in officers of the higher grades from other branches, officers who will not have the qualifications required. He said the same situation would obtain in the Air Service. Captains, he said, were aggrieved because they were being ranked by their juniors, the feeling would be transmitted to the troops, and the whole Army would be adversely affected.

#### Senator Warren Asks for Remedy for Situation.

By this time it appeared that every one of the committee members was convinced that there are inequalities in the operation of the promotion list under the law. Senator Warren said that if an officer was dissatisfied he need not remain in the Army, but could go out and take up some kind of business, adding that he considered enough complaints and grievances had been heard. He asked Captain Montgomery if he had any concrete, constructive proposal to make that would remedy the situation. The witness exhibited a proposed bill which he said was not his own, but that he considered covered the situation. This bill would provide that a promotion list be prepared carrying the names of all officers of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts below grade of colonel, except officers of the Medical Department, chaplains, professors, the military storekeeper, and certain second lieutenants of the Quartermaster Corps not found to be qualified for promotion as provided in Sec. 24b. The names on the list would be arranged, in general, so that the first would be that of the officer having longest commissioned service, second that of the one having next longest commissioned service, and so on, except as to officers originally commissioned under act of June 4, 1920, as of July 1, 1920, as provided in Sec. 24. It proposes that with the exception of officers commissioned as of July 1, 1920, according to Sec. 24, all active commissioned service shall be counted whether as a Regular, provisional, or temporary officer, except service under a Reserve commission while in attendance at a school or camp for the training of candidates for commission. Detailed procedure is set forth in the bill as to the formation of the original promotion list, and it is provided that all promotions of officers of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts below the grade of colonel

made and confirmed to fill vacancies created by Sec. 24, act of June 4, 1920, which do not conform with the provisions of this proposed change, be revoked and vacated, but the officers so affected would not be required to refund any pay received for the higher rank.

Senator Warren asked the witness how he would match in the different appointees, some from training camps, some from civil life, some from the ranks, and others. Captain Montgomery said commissioned service of emergency officers might be disregarded, as it was disregarded after the armistice anyhow. He would take advantage of the experience each had had and start with the examining board's recommendation, and place them with the officers of the Regular Army of the same grade according to age; then make the promotions which were not filled by appointment. Senator Wadsworth asked Captain Montgomery if he ever had studied what effect Senator McKellar's amendment would have. He said he had; that it would have the effect of reversing the situation of which complaint was made.

#### Testimony of Capts. DeFord and Seaton.

Capt. Earl H. DeFord, Inf., instructor in the Infantry School, Camp Benning, was then called. He said he entered the second training camp, and was commissioned a captain, serving in the Infantry. In August, 1918, he was promoted major, holding that grade until his discharge from the Service. Later he took examination for appointment in the Army, and was commissioned a captain. He said that under the promotion list he stands about 8,331 files from the grade of major. He first applied for an examination as major, having been recommended by lieutenant colonels for that grade, but was informed that he was too young. Under the circumstances he could not possibly attain the grade of major in less than twenty years, and never will be able to go beyond that grade. He is now thirty years of age. "There are 1,670 bad files ahead of me," he said; "men younger than I, but who precede me on the promotion list. There are at present approximately 3,500 to 4,000 men who never have been my senior in the Army, some of them being commissioned as second lieutenants, who now rank me from one to 3,000 files." After he returned to the Service he was sent to Camp Benning to take the course of instruction there, but soon was made an instructor. He explained how first and second lieutenants, some of whom had remained in those grades all during the war, now rank him, some 4,000 files. Many of the junior officers who have been promoted so rapidly, he said, had come to him and stated they would rather not rank the men who are older than they. "The officers, themselves, do not see the justice of it," he declared.

Capt. D. S. Seaton, Air Ser., who was then called to the stand, entered the Service in September, 1917, as first lieutenant, but after the first six months was promoted to captain. After the war he was recommissioned as captain. There is practically no chance of his ever being promoted to major on account of his position on the promotion list. The effect of this would be to force him to seek other occupation. Captain Seaton pointed out how at the beginning of the war, the younger men, who now precede the older officers on the promotion list on account of greater length of service, had nothing to delay them from entering the Service at once, while older men had either a business to dispose of or to make arrangement to have professional duties taken care of. This had the effect of allowing all the younger men to get into the Army first, hence they have had from a month to six months more service, which gives them a decided advantage. Taking up the condition peculiar to the Air Service he said that the majority of its officers are in the junior grades, so far down on the list that as the few higher ranking officers retire, or are killed there will be no officer in the Air Service of the higher grades to fill their places. As a consequence non-flying officers from other branches would have to be called in. Younger officers coming into the Air Service were higher up on the list of promotion than the experienced pilots. He said he had a bill prepared which was being considered by the Air Service Advisory Board, intended to correct the situation in the Air Service, by making it an exception to the general rule of promotion, something such as obtains in the Medical Corps. He did not wish to present it formally at that time, but preferred it be presented through channels of the War Department.

Captain Seaton said he foresaw how the promotion list would operate while the bill was under discussion in Congress, and read the carbon copy of a letter he wrote to Congressman Dent, then chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, dated February, 1920, in which he pointed out the irregularities that would ensue in the event the bill became a law. Chairman Wadsworth called attention to the fact that one man knew how it would work. This was in contradiction to the many who have said that no one supposed the law would work out as it has. Captain Seaton, said, however, that he was assured at that time by Congressman Dent that there would be no such interpretation of the law when it was finally written.

#### SESSION OF JULY 19.

##### Work of Boards Made Useless.

When the hearings were resumed on July 19 Capt. H. L. Kidwell, Q.M.C., was the first witness. During the war he served as an emergency officer and attained the grade of lieutenant colonel; afterwards was commissioned in the Regular Army and was appointed as captain although recommended to be a major by his examining board. The result was, he said, that he now stands at 4,416 on the promotion list, being ranked 225 files by a relative who is younger, both entering the Service at the same time, both serving in the war; but Captain Kidwell attaining a lieutenant colonelcy and the relative who ranks him never having been promoted higher than captain. Also prior to the war his relative had had practically no military experience while Captain Kidwell said he had fourteen years of Army service before he was commissioned.

Capt. Harold H. Elarth, 18th Inf., testified that he has been in the Army since September, 1917, having been a major in the O.R.C.; attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in the war, but afterwards could not be appointed to a higher grade than captain because only thirty-five years old. His position on the promotion list is 8,124; all the lieutenants in his regiment rank him, and he said that even if all officers above grade of captain should resign or retire, he could not hope ever to attain a majority. In the course of the testimony Senator McKellar observed that he never had seen a more inconsistent and "outrageous arrangement" of one man over another. "If that is fair," he continued, "then I am utterly unable to distinguish justice from injustice. I don't believe it ever was intended by the framers of this law that such absurd inequalities should obtain."

Capt. David M. Shearer, C. of E., Camp Dix, N.J., the next witness, said he was a graduate of the State College of Texas. His own particular case was only an



ordinary one, he said, but confirmed the many incongruities of the promotion list. He and his brother-in-law graduated from the training camp on the same day. The former accepted a provisional appointment as second lieutenant, Regular Army, while he took a commission as captain, Reserve Corps. Now his brother-in-law ranks him by 600 files because all time under the provisional appointment is counted as commissioned service. This condition, he maintained, was unfair to the emergency officers. "I contend that the work of the boards which recommended the men for particular grades," he said, "has been rendered useless because one portion of the law tends to negative the other." Captain Shearer said he had not talked with a single man on the boards, nor a single officer, who anticipated the present result of the operation of the law, and asserted they all express intense regret and sympathy for those adversely affected.

Senator Warren referred to the difficulties under the old régime of promotion in the Army, and wanted to know if Captain Shearer did not consider the single list should be continued. The witness agreed, but contended that adjustment of the list should be made, especially as it affects emergency officers. Senator Warren observed that there never has been a time since the creation of the world that everybody was satisfied, and he did not suppose any arrangement could be made on the promotion list where some one would not be adversely affected. Captain Shearer said he felt that the emergency officers who did not enter the Regular Army during the war are being discriminated against, as only a small portion of their service had been counted.

#### Spirit of Law Held to be Violated.

Capt. Frank E. Taylor, J.A.G. Dept., pointed out that there is a group of 1,200 officers who received rank of captain under the Reorganization act who are ranked by officers much younger. He pointed out the fifth step in the formation of the promotion list under Sec. 24a, act of June 4, 1920, where it is provided that persons appointed as lieutenant colonels or majors under the provisions of Sec. 24 of that act "shall be placed immediately below all officers of the Regular Army who, on July 1, 1920, are promoted to those grades, respectively, under the provisions of Sec. 24." He said that if the act had stopped right there the board would have had to place the lieutenant colonels and majors within their respective grades with those of the Regular Army, but there is a proviso that the board may, in its discretion, assign to any such officer a position higher on the list, but not above any officer of greater age, whose commissioned service commenced prior to April 6, 1917, and who would precede him under the general provisions. He contended that this exception was made the general rule by the War Department in the exercise of its discretion. He thought that with but few exceptions there is no dissatisfaction among the lieutenant colonels and majors because they already had been promoted more rapidly than they had expected by reason of the vacancies created by the act. The War Department, he said, held that lieutenant colonels and majors of the emergency officers should be arranged with the Regular officers according to age, taking cognizance of the proviso that no emergency officer should precede a Regular officer of greater age. "We feel," said Captain Taylor, "that lieutenants and captains should have been placed with the Regular Army lieutenants and captains in their respective grades according to age. Apply the same rule to the emergency captains and lieutenants that the War Department applied under the exercise of its discretion with reference to lieutenant colonels and majors. The law did not give the board the same power of discretion in this case as it did with the lieutenant colonels and majors, but I believe that if the War Department had had the same authority it would have arranged captains and lieutenants also according to that interpretation."

Senator Warren insisted that no such redistribution could be made without putting some officers back a grade or two which would be a source of a great deal of dissatisfaction and result in endless complaints. Captain Taylor did not believe it would seriously retard any officer. With reference to Senator McKellar's bill, Captain Taylor suggested he would amend it to place captains or lieutenants appointed under Sec. 24 with the captains and lieutenants of the Regular Army commissioned subsequent to April 6, 1917, in their respective grades according to age; provided that no emergency officer should be placed above any officer of greater age of the Regular Army, and who would precede him under the general provisions.

Among the other officers who testified at the session and stated their personal experiences in the Army as it affected their places on the promotion list were Capt. H. W. Collins, C. of E.; Capt. H. Burt Knowles, Q.M.C.; Lieut. Lemuel E. Edwards, Q.M.C.; Capt. George Caldwell, Inf., and Capt. Amos Tyree, Q.M.C.

#### SESSION OF JULY 21.

At the session on July 21 the following officers appeared as witnesses: Capts. G. F. Unmacht, G. A. Bentley, Lewis B. Montfort, John C. O'Dell and John C. Whitaker, all Q.M.C. Two former emergency officers, Major Samuel McWilliams and Capt. O. A. Phelps, appeared solely from the viewpoint of aiding in the improvement of the Army promotion system and of fair play and read letters from Army officers relating to their experiences with the single list.

When all the officers had finished testifying Senator Fletcher read the record of Capt. James G. Coxetter, of Florida, giving his service in detail, and indicating that he had been unjustly treated. The Senator then said he would like to have an amendment considered in connection with Senator McKellar's bill which would provide that any captain appointed under the provision of Sec. 24, act of June 4, 1920, who is forty years of age or older, and whose total commissioned service in one or more of the following services—Regular Army, Marine Corps, National Army, National Guard, or in the Officers' Reserve Corps, called into active duty—aggregated more than fifteen years, who has been recommended for the grade of at least major by the board under which he was examined, shall be advanced to the grade of major, ranking from July 1, 1920, provided that no officer so recommended shall be advanced unless so approved by the chief of the branch in which such advancement is made.

The hearing is to be continued July 26, when officers on duty at the War Department are to be heard. Senator McKellar announced that he intended to obtain the testimony of members of examining boards to determine their view of the situation, and whether or not it was understood by them at the time the examinations were conducted that the operation of the law would result as it has done.

#### Single List Chiefly Affects Emergency Officers.

When the hearing was resumed on July 21 Capt. G. A. Bentley, Q.M.C., obtained permission from Senator Warren, the acting chairman, to read a prepared statement

of the situation. He outlined the work of the examining boards, showing that it had been annulled by the operation of the promotion list, and that the qualifications or merits of officers as determined by the boards are absolutely disregarded. He upheld the single list so far as it affects Regular officers under normal conditions, but said the very defects of the old system of promotion in the several arms, which Congress sought to correct by providing for the single list, still exist where emergency officers are concerned. He endorsed Senator McKellar's bill. He realized the proposition was a perplexing question, he said, adding, "but I don't believe we ought to dodge the issue, even if it takes a long time to establish some wording of the law that would correct these injustices; and there is no doubt that they are injustices when a boy just out of college is placed ahead of a man who has long since finished his college work and has had several years of experience in addition to his college training."

Capt. Lewis B. Montfort, Q.M.C., presented a chart for the record which showed that one colonel had been reduced to lieutenant colonel in the acceptance of commission in the Regular Army after July 1, 1920, having been an emergency officer; 5 colonels reduced to majors; 2 colonels to captains; 73 lieutenant colonels to majors; 21 lieutenant colonels to captains; 391 majors to captains; 32 majors to first lieutenants; 379 captains to first lieutenants, and 15 captains reduced to second lieutenants. He showed another chart giving the ages of men in the grade of major and length of service in the Regular Army as of July 1, 1920; also the ages and length of commissioned service of captains in the Regular Army as of July 1, 1920, who were commissioned prior to April 6, 1917.

#### Length of Service Amendment Suggested.

On July 1, 1920, according to the figures presented from the chart, there were 636 captains in the Regular Army who had been commissioned prior to April 6, 1917. Of this number 585 were between the ages of thirty-six and twenty-three, and a previous chart presented to the committee, Captain Montfort said, showed 1,260 majors between the ages of thirty-six and twenty-six, a total of 1,845 in the two groups, majors and captains, Regular Army, commissioned prior to April 6, 1917, between ages of twenty-three and thirty-six. He referred to the part of the law which provides that an emergency officer's length of service shall be computed from date of his acceptance of commission, not date of its tender, while in the Regular Army service is counted from date commission is tendered. He cited injustices this had caused and maintained that that part of the law should be amended.

Senator McKellar remarked here that the fact of there being so many more officers at the hearing from the Quartermaster Corps than from any other branch had been commented upon, and asked why this was. Captain Montfort said other branches were affected just the same as the Q.M. Corps, but they were scattered out over the country with troops, while there are a great many more officers in Washington of the Q.M. Corps than of the other branches. Only a few officers have been called in from outside because of the expense incurred. Senator McKellar said he had letters from perhaps 200 officers of the line whose cases would correct any misapprehension that the inequality was only confined to the Quartermaster Corps.

Former Major Samuel McWilliams, who served in the Q.M. Corps and in the J.A.G. Department in the war, declared that the provision in Sec. 24 of the act of June 4, 1920, that "any person originally appointed under the provisions of this act at an age greater than forty-five years shall, when retired, receive retired pay at the rate of four per centum of active pay for each complete year of commissioned service in the U.S. Army, the total to be not more than seventy-five per centum," was not fair and should be amended so that the officer could be retired with three-fourths of his pay.

Other officers who testified at the session included Capt. George F. Unmacht, Q.M.C., former Capt. O. A. Phelps (who read a letter from Capt. E. B. Murray, C. of E., U.S.A.), and Capts. J. C. Dell and J. C. Whitaker, both Q.M.C.

#### NEWPORT VICE INVESTIGATION REPORT.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs which was directed in January, 1920, to investigate alleged immoral and vicious practices at the naval training station at Newport, R.I., made public its report on July 19, the document proving to be a severe criticism of former Secretary of the Navy Daniels and former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt. The report covers thirty-seven pages, and after relating the history of the origin of the matter quotes seven allegations made by the Providence (R.I.) Journal in connection with alleged immoral conditions existing at Newport and the then existing practice in the Naval Service of securing evidence in regard to them. To each allegation the report adds pertinent facts drawn from the testimony given before the Foster court of inquiry and the Dunn court of inquiry. This is followed by a "Summarization of Investigation" and the conclusions of the sub-committee. These are that "immoral and lewd acts were practiced under instructions by a number of the enlisted personnel of the U.S. Navy, in and out of uniform, for the purpose of securing evidence against sexual pervers, and authorization for the use of these enlisted men as operators or detectives was given both orally and in writing to Lieut. E. M. Hudson, M.C., U.S.N., by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, with the knowledge and consent of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy." That "such orders, instructions or suggestions could have been given, express or implied, in any manner, for any cause, by a commissioned or petty officer of the U.S. Navy is most reprehensible and beyond comprehension." That "Secretary Daniels or Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt should have allowed enlisted men to be placed in a position where such acts were even liable to occur is, in the opinion of this committee, a most deplorable, disgraceful and unnatural proceeding."

The report also declares that Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt "showed an utter lack of moral perspective" when they allowed men in the uniform of the U.S. Navy to testify at the Kent trial "notwithstanding the protest of Captain Leigh that such testimony in public would necessarily injure the Navy and have its effect on recruiting." It "condemns the acts of Lieut. E. M. Hudson, M.C., U.S.N., who must stand responsible for all orders issued to enlisted men under his command" and states that he "showed an utter lack of moral responsibility from the beginning to the end of the entire investigation." As to Ervin Arnold, a first-class machinist who was one of Lieutenant

Hudson's aids, the report states that "the committee is of the opinion that the Navy personnel would be much benefited were Ervin Arnold's name stricken from the roster of the Navy." The committee closes this part of its report by pointing out "that no Regular commissioned Navy officer indoctrinated with the high standards that result from the regular training of Navy officers was involved in the obliquities to which the sub-committee has had occasion to direct attention." The recommendations of the committee are "that a thorough investigation be instituted into the question of the procedure of courts-martial and courts of inquiry" with a view to their reform.

A minority report, which is signed by Senator King of Utah, expresses the opinion that the Newport investigation was conducted without the knowledge of Secretaries Daniels and Roosevelt and that the Navy officers who prepared the plans for the vice campaign "did not have the slightest idea that seamen were to employ improper methods in securing evidence of moral delinquencies or other crimes." Having learned that the report was to be issued Mr. Roosevelt went to Washington and issued a statement on the same day the report was made public, in which he charged Senator Ball, chairman of the sub-committee with bad faith in not giving him a chance to appear before the sub-committee. Senator Ball said later that Mr. Roosevelt's charges were without foundation. The former Assistant Secretary said he would file a complete answer to the report with the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### QUALIFIED, PERMANENT APPOINTMENT, U.S.N.

Candidates who have been found qualified for permanent appointment in the staff corps of the Navy, under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, have been announced as follows by the Navy Department:

**Supply Corps**—For lieutenant: Lieut. (T) Palmer J. McCloskey. For lieutenant (j.g.), Lieut. (j.g.) (T) Ervine R. Brown and Chester B. Peake, and Lieut. (j.g.) U.S.N.R.F. Harry R. Hubbard and William R. Calvert. For ensign, Ensign (T) John Ball and Ensign U.S.N.R.F. Nicholas J. Halpine. For appointment as chief pay clerk, Lieut. (T) Rufus B. Hurst and Ransom C. Wall, and Lieut. U.S.N.R.F. Frank E. Herbert, Lieut. (j.g.) (T) Howard F. Bowker, Roy L. Davis, Jacob K. Ziesel, Jesse A. Scott and Clifford W. Waters, and Ensign (T) Carl R. Fatter. For appointment as pay clerk, Lieut. (j.g.) (T) Chauncey J. Buckley, James A. Harris, Tate Mayhall, Archie J. McDaniel, Evans C. Sorensen and Harry E. Wickham, jr., Ensigns (T) Louis R. Lindenmayer, Albert H. Richter, George H. Upton and William D. Wilkinson.

**Civil Engineer Corps**—For lieutenant, Lieut. (T) Robert E. Hancock and Lieut. U.S.N.R.F. Edmund B. Keating.

**Medical Corps**—For lieutenant (j.g.), Joseph M. Feder, chief pharmacist's mate, U.S.N.

**Dental Corps**—For lieutenant (j.g.), Robert R. Crees of California, and Raymond D. Reid of Nebraska.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

##### Notes of Navy Personnel.

Rear Admiral A. S. Halstead, U.S.N., assumed command additional duties as commandant naval training station, San Francisco, July 15, 1921.

Rear Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse has been detached from command of 3d Naval District and ordered to duty as a member of the General Board, Navy Department.

Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder has been detached as naval attaché, Paris, and ordered to Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

##### Navy Airship ZR-2 Damaged in Flight.

The ZR-2, the Navy's large airship which was bought from the British government by that of the United States, and which it is expected will sail for this country in August, under command of Comdr. Louis A. Maxfield, U.S.N., was injured on July 18 during a practice flight in England. According to a press dispatch, the ship left her airdrome at Cardington for Howden, expecting to make the voyage in eight hours, but she did not arrive until two hours later, when it was found that the gas bag had buckled amidships and that one intermediate plane and four intermediate braces had been damaged. Major Percy E. Van Nostrand, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Lieut. C. A. Tinker, U.S.N.R.F., who are to be passengers on the ship when she makes her flight to the United States, left New York on the U.S.S. Utah on July 5 for Cherbourg, France, whence they were to proceed to England.

##### State of Idaho Presents Colors to U.S.S. Idaho.

Governor D. W. Davis, of Idaho, on July 3 visited the U.S.S. Idaho, then lying in the harbor of Tacoma, Wash., and presented the ship with two handsome flags, gifts from the state after which the ship is named. Capt. Joel R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., commanding officer, and Comdr. Walter N. Vernou, U.S.N., executive officer, formally welcomed the distinguished guest and those with him and escorted them to a speaker's stand which had been erected on the quarterdeck, where the Governor made a brief address in presenting the colors. Captain Pringle accepted the standards with appropriate remarks. The Governor was accompanied by Mrs. Davis, H. M. Caldwell, Mayor of Seattle; Col. and Mrs. Max Mayfield, Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Jeter, Col. Joel L. Priest, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hesketh, H. M. Caldwell and Miss Kathleen Worthington.

##### Finger Prints on Navy Discharges.

Since honorable discharge money is involved in the cases of men honorably discharged from the Navy, the Bureau of Navigation has directed that particular care be exercised in finger print impressions of the right index finger upon honorable discharge certificates. The impressions are to be made with a regular finger-print outfit in order that they may be quickly and accurately identified.

#### MARINE CORPS NOTES.

##### Examinations for Warrant Officer.

Professional examinations for warrant officers of the Marine Corps will be held during the next month at posts wherever necessary to ascertain the qualifications of those recommended for appointment as quartermaster clerk, marine gunner and pay clerk. Those selected by the board who held any of these grades or were commissioned during the war are not required to take the examinations. Candidates will be examined professionally in the order in which their names appear upon the recommended lists and appointed to fill vacancies as they occur.

Changes in Marine Corps uniform regulations, already reported by the board of which Major Gen. W. C.



Neville, U.S.M.C., was chairman, have not yet been approved. The new specifications are likely to be available about Aug. 1.

#### COAST GUARD NOTES.

The U.S. Coast Guard cutter Bear has succeeded in finding Capt. Roald Amundsen's exploring schooner Maud in the Arctic Ocean and the ship is now safe at Whalen, Siberia. The Coast Guard Headquarters at Washington was advised of the finding of the Maud by a radio from the Bear on July 12. The message said that as soon as the weather moderated the Maud would be towed to Nome, Alaska. The Bear was dispatched from Nome some time ago to search for the Maud, which Captain Amundsen reported on his arrival at the Alaskan port was stuck in the ice off the Siberian coast. So far as was reported the Maud was undamaged.

Coast Guard headquarters on July 14 received reports from sub-boards relative to examinations for entrance to the Coast Guard Academy that sixty men had reported and forty-two had passed the physical examination, and thirty-nine the mental examination for cadet and cadet engineer.

The cutter Tampa, building at Oakland, Calif., will have her official preliminary and dock trials beginning July 27. Capt. Quincy B. Newman, engineer-in-chief, will be present during the trials.

#### ACTIVE N.R.F. CRUISING FROM ALL DISTRICTS.

The 3d Naval District, whose headquarters are in Brooklyn, N.Y., leads all other districts in the number of men taking fifteen-day training cruises, showing an unusual interest on the part of the N.R.F. The week of July 9 some 900 men reported for a cruise on vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, and four more cruises, with a similar number of men for each, have been scheduled. The Naval Reserves of the 1st of Boston, 3d of Brooklyn, and 4th District of Philadelphia and the District of Columbia are taking cruises on the reserve destroyers of the Atlantic Fleet based on Newport, R.I., and full complements of officers and men are reported. The Reservists gather at New York, Philadelphia and Boston and are picked up every Saturday for the two-weeks' training cruise. Approximately 100 reserve destroyers are in use on the Atlantic coast for this duty, and in addition the battleships North Dakota and Delaware shipped six officers and 100 men each from the 3d District for the cruise down the coast to attend the bombing tests. The monitor Cheyenne will leave Baltimore July 16 with twenty officers and 100 men for the training cruise. In addition to the destroyers, seven Eagle boats and two subchasers are also operating out of New York with Reservists from the 3d District every two weeks. The Great Lakes have five gunboats and three subchasers constantly cruising with Reservists. The officers and men of the Reserve Force in the 11th District of San Diego, 12th of San Francisco and 13th of Bremerton are being trained on the battleships and reserve destroyers of the Pacific Fleet, operating out of San Francisco. The U.S.S. Wheeling and Eagle No. 36 are accommodating the Reservists of the 8th District of New Orleans. From every district enthusiastic reports are coming to the Navy Department of the splendid conduct of the officers and men of the Reserve Force and their willingness and zest for sea duty.

#### STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

The Navy Department reported the strength of the Navy on July 11 as follows: Navy—Regulars, officers, 7,513; Reserves, 722; warrant officers, Regulars, 1,290; warrant officers, Reserves, 22; midshipmen (Naval Academy), 2,194; total, 11,741. Men—Regulars, 113,029; Reserves, 744; J.A.G.'s office (officers, men and prisoners), 1,509; total, 115,282. Grand total, 127,023. Marine Corps—Officers, Regulars, 990; Reserves, 0; warrant officers, 129; total, 1,089. Men, Regulars, 21,906; Reserves, 7; J.A.G.'s office (officers, men and prisoners), 277; total, 22,190. Grand total, 23,279. Nurse Corps—Regulars, 282; Reserves, 172; U.S.N.R.F., 14; total, 468. Grand total, officers, 12,830; men, 137,940; nurses, 468—150,770. The Navy decrease for the week was 1,236, and the Marine Corps increase 13. The enlisted personnel of the Navy (based on 143,396) was short 30,367, and the Marine Corps personnel (based on 27,400) short 5,494.

#### HALE IN NAVY BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The construction of battleships for the Navy is expected to drop off approximately fifty per cent. unless arrangements can be made relative to obligations incurred on material and construction. Of the \$90,000,000 authorized in the Naval Appropriation act, \$37,000,000 was for ordnance, leaving \$53,000,000 for shipbuilding. Contractual obligations incurred prior to July 1 will cut the available building fund in half unless extensions can be arranged, or Congress grants additional appropriations.

#### NAVY RE-ENLISTMENT LEAVE AMENDED.

Navy instructions governing the handling of enlisted personnel have been amended so as to provide that men re-enlisting at recruiting stations will not be granted thirty days' leave. Men who receive honorable discharges and re-enlist within four months on board any ship or at any station will be entitled to the months' leave as heretofore.

#### MARINE CORPS STOPS ENLISTMENTS.

First enlistments and re-enlistments from the Army and Navy have been suspended by the Marine Corps since July 1 and until Sept. 1. Only re-enlistments in the Marine Corps are authorized. The strength of the corps is about 800 in excess of 21,000, but normal reduction will overcome this excess by the latter part of August, it is stated.

#### NAVY DEPT. TEMPORARILY MINUS AN EXECUTIVE.

Because of attendance on the bombing of the ex-German battleship Ostfriesland on July 20, the Navy Department was minus an executive on the morning of that day. Changes in Navy Regulations, Article 392, approved April 27, provide that in the absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the Acting Secretary shall be the Assistant Secretary, then the Chief of Naval Operations, then the Chief of Bureau of Navigation, then the Chief

of Bureau of Ordnance, then the Chief of Bureau of Engineering. No other senior officer is specified. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary and all the chiefs were absent on Wednesday morning, except Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, and the latter was engaged at the Capitol.

#### NAVY AND MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS.

Nomination received by the Senate July 18, 1921.

##### PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Capt. W. A. Moffett to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

Nominations received by the Senate July 19, 1921.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Lieut. Col. L. McC. Little to be a colonel from July 14, 1921; Major E. H. Ellis to be a lieutenant colonel from July 14, 1921, subject to examinations; Capt. E. H. Morse to be a major from July 14, 1921.

#### THE NAVY.

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.  
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

We omit the table of vessels of the U.S. Navy this week, but give below the changes in the location of vessels since the complete list was published in our issue of July 16, pages 1232 and 1233.

Aaron Ward, Bruce and Zeilin, sailed from San Francisco for San Diego July 19.

Abarenda, Hongkong; Alden, Chefoo to Chinwangtao; Aulick, Bremerton to Mare Island; Arethusa, Charleston, S.C.; Arkansas, Bremerton to Port Angeles; Arctostook, Mare Island; Arizona, Balboa to Callao; Albany, arrived at Hankow, July 16.

Bagley, Washington Yard to Hampton Roads.  
Barney, Bernadon, Black Hawk, Blakely, Crowninshield, Dahlgren, Delaware, Dickerson, Florida, Goldsborough, Graham, Hatfield, Herbert, Leary, Mason, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Preble, Southern Drill Grounds.

Beaufort, San Domingo City; Biddle, Newport, R.I.; Bittern, Guam to Cavite; Boggs, Mare Island to San Francisco; Breckinridge, New London; Burns, en route to Pearl Harbor.  
Bresce, Litchfield, MacDonough, Roper, Ward, Zeilin. En route to San Francisco.

Bridge, Chewinck, Culgoa, Olympia, Relief, Lynnhaven Roads.

Broom, Chefoo to Chinwangtao; Buchanan, San Pedro.

Buffalo, Charleston, Evans, Gamble, San Pedro.  
Case, Newport; Chandler, Chefoo to Chinwangtao; Charleston, San Pedro; Cheyenne, San Diego; Cheyenne, Cambridge, Mass.; Claxton, Mare Island to San Francisco; Cleveland, New Orleans, La.; Cormorant, Newport to Washington Yard; Corry, San Pedro to San Diego; Conyngham, Newport.

Connecticut, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, South Carolina, Lisbon.

Crane Doyen, Mare Island.

Dorsey, Delphy, Bremerton to Mare Island.

Eagle 9, Annapolis to Chesapeake Bay; Eagle 12, San Pedro; Eagle 13, New London; Eagle 27, Boston Yard; Eagle 33, Boston Yard to Provincetown; Eagle 36, New Orleans to sea; Eagle 39, Jacksonville; Eagle 42, Boston Yard; Eagle 44, 51, Hampton Roads to New London; Eagle 54, 59, Provincetown to sea.

Elliott, Greer, Lea, Tarbell, Uphur, Yarnall. Sailed from Chefoo for Hongkong, China, July 18.

Farquhar, Kennedy, Paul Hamilton, Reno, Stoddert, Thompson. Arrived at San Francisco July 20.

Gamble, San Pedro; Gillis, Bremerton to Mare Island; Gopher, Detroit to sea; Gulfport, to Guantanamo.

Hannibal, Cristobal to Portoropope; Hamilton, Mare Island to San Francisco; Hawk, Sheboygan to sea; Hazelwood, Bremerton to San Diego; Hopewell, Newport; Hovey, Chefoo to Chinwangtao; Henderson, en route Southern Drill Grounds; Hulbert, Boston to sea July 16; Humphreys, Constantinople; Huron, Chefoo, China.

Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico. All Bremerton, Wash.

Iroquois, San Francisco to Bremerton; Isabel, Philadelphia, K-5, Gloucester to Boston Yard; Kennison, Kilty, Mare Island to San Francisco; Kingfisher, San Pedro.

Lark, Mallard, Gloucester, Mass.

Leary, Hampton Roads to sea; Lebanon, Hampton Roads; Long, Chefoo to Chinwangtao.

Mayflower, Washington Yard; McDermott, Bremerton to Mare Island; McDougal, Charleston, S.C.; McFarland, Pola; McKean, Newport; Mercy, Seattle, Wash.; Meredith, Newport, R.I.

Nevada, Balboa to Callao; N-2, N-6, New London to sea; N-3, Halifax.

O'Brien, North River, N.Y.; Ohio, New London, Conn.; Oklahoma, Balboa; Orion, San Diego to East coast; Overton, Inghol, Palmer, Mare Island; Patasco, Boston Yard; Patoka, to Pearl Harbor; Pennsylvania, Southern Drill Grounds; Pensacola, Guam; Pittsburgh, Cherbourg; Pyro, Bremerton, Wash.

Rappahannock, Philadelphia; Rathburne, Bremerton to Mare Island; Rizal, Canton.

Sacramento, en route to Key West; Sapelo, Venice; Saturn, Seattle; Southard, Chefoo to Chinwangtao; S.C. 271, Boston Yard; Stevens, Newport, R.I.; Starbuck, Samsun.

Saterlee, Schenck, Semmes, Sicard, William B. Preston. At Southern Drill Grounds.

Talbot, Turner, Bremerton to Mare Island; Teal, Hampton Roads; Tennessee, Tacoma, Thomas, North River, N.Y.; Thompson, Bremerton; Tillman, Newport to Boston; Turkey, en route to Pearl Harbor; Twigg, Monterey to San Pedro.

Waters, Welles, Bremerton to Mare Island; Wheeling, Galveston to Pensacola; Williamson, Constantinople; Worden, Newport, R.I.; Wyoming, Bremerton to Port Angeles.

Yacona, at Cavite, P.I., from Singapore; Zane, Mare Island.

Notes.—U.S.S. Chattanooga placed out of commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 19, 1921. Status of U.S.S. E-1 and E-2 changed to "in commission in ordinary" as of July 18, 1921.

Notes.—U.S.S. Isabel placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, July 18, 1921. Ex-German cruiser Frankfort sunk by bombing off Southern Drill Grounds, July 18.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers July 18, 1921.

Lieut. A. C. Bridges (Sup.C.) to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. J. M. Buckley to U.S.S. Baltimore.

Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard to command Yangtze Patrol Force, Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Burroughs to instruction Vibrations Specialty Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. M. B. Clayton (Med.C.) to home, resignation accepted, effective July 15, 1921.

Comdr. A. A. Corwin to U.S.S. Arizona as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. R. A. Deming to duty Vibrations Specialty Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Esler to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.

Comdr. C. C. Fewel placed on retired list; to home.

Lieut. W. M. Fichteler to duty U.S.S. Barney.

Comdr. A. V. Fitch to command U.S.S. Luce.

Ens. C. H. Gordon to duty Bureau Engineering.

Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Gray to U.S.S. Utah as 1st lieut.

Comdr. H. B. Hermesher (Med.C.) to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. (j.g.) L. R. Heslton to duty navy yard, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Hiden resignation accepted, effective July 9, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Jones to command U.S.S. Buchanan.

Ens. W. F. Jones to duty Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, 3d Naval District.

A.P. Clerk A. C. Kleppinger to duty with Supply Off., U.S.S. Nitro.

Lieut. Comdr. F. Loftin to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Isabel and in command when commd.

Capt. W. D. McDougall to Superintendent, Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.

Btan. N. L. McDonald to duty R.S., Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. W. McKinney (Med.C.) to home, resignation accepted.

Gen. B. McMillon to duty U.S.S. Albat.

Lieut. H. Muenner (Dental Corps) to duty U.S.S. Pueblo.  
Lieut. W. E. O'Connor to navy yard, New York.  
Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Pillsbury duty R.S., New York, N.Y.  
Lieut. Comdr. T. G. Ruddock to duty U.S.S. Vestal.  
Lieut. G. Sabelstrom to duty R.S., Boston, Mass.  
Rear Admiral A. H. Seales det. Comdr. Battleship Div. Seven, Atlantic Fleet; to command Battleship Div. Five, Atlantic Fleet.  
Comdr. A. W. Sears to command U.S.S. Cassin.  
Lieut. B. H. Shepley to command U.S.S. Eagle No. 60.  
Gun. O. H. Snovel to Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. J. C. Stein placed on retired list of U.S. Navy; to home.

Lieut. C. W. Stevenson to duty with Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, 4th Naval Dist.

Capt. D. E. Thelen to Captain of Yard, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. C. Wall (Sup.C.) to Supply Officer, R.S., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Wilson to duty under instruction Vibrations Specialty Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. H. E. Yarnell to Chief of Staff, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Note.—Ens. R. G. Thayer, on list of July 9, 1921, corrected to read from Destroyer Force, Pacific, to U.S.S. William Jones instruction engineer.

The following officers are detached from their present duties and ordered home: Lieuts. W. M. Dunn, B. Elmore and C. H. Lovell, all M.C. (C-2); Chief Pay Clerk H. H. McCord and Chief Corp. R. H. McPherson, (both C-4); Lieut. D. G. Metheny, M.C. (C-2); Chief Pay Clerk W. Norris (C-4); Lieut. G. J. Pettit, M.C. (C-2); Comdr. I. F. Shurtliff; Lieut. I. N. Wood, D.C., and Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Woods, M.C. (both C-2).

#### Orders to Officers July 14, 1921.

Gun. E. C. Ackerman resignation accepted.

Comdr. E. G. Allen to Aid on Staff, Comdr.-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. A. J. Argall (Med.C.) to home, resignation accepted, effective Aug. 1, 1921.

Lieut. J. D. Blackwood (M.C.) to duty U.S.S. Trinity.

Lieut. W. C. Calhoun to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Maryland and on board when commd.

Lieut. M. J. Cayten resignation accepted.

Comdr. F. W. S. Dean (Med.C.) to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Newark, N.J.

Capt. L. E. DeStiguer to duty as Hydrographer, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. M. D. Gilmore to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-49 and in command when commd.

Lieut. C. L. Haines (M.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Charleston, S.C.

Rear Admiral E. E. Hayden placed on retired list of U.S. Navy and to home.

Pharm. E. W. Hermann to duty Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va.

Lieut. F. L. Hubbard (M.C.) to duty Destroyer Div. 14, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. W. F. Kennedy (M.C.) to U.S.S. Delaware.

Lieut. Comdr. L. L. Lindsey to U.S.S. Nevada as Engr. Off.

Chief Gun. A. W. Lindstrom resignation accepted.

Lieut. W. T. Lineberry (M.C.) to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Houston, Texas.

Lieut. J. J. Lynch (Sup.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. California and on board when commd.

Lieut. J. M. MacDonnell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Maryland and on board when commissioned.

Comdr. E. J. Marquart to U.S.S. Wyoming as executive off.

Gun. W. C. Morrison to U.S.S. Savannah.

Comdr. R. C. Needham to command Submarine Div. 18.

Lieut. H. J. Noble (M.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Newport.

Lieut. J. R. Poppen (M.C.) to Navy Recruiting Station, Little Rock, Ark.

Ens. G. E. Rosenberry to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Mach. E. J. Shannon resignation accepted.

Comdr. C. H. Shaw to U.S.S. Arkansas as Engr. Off.

Lieut. W. T. Shaw to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.

Lieut. Comdr. F. C. Sherman to command Submarine Div. 9.

Ens. R. D. F. Sweeney to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. T. F. C. Walker to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Maryland and on board when commd.

Lieut. B. O. Wells to duty U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

A.P. Clerk J. J. Whitcar to duty with Supply Off., Navy Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Whitmore (M.C.) to duty Marine Recruiting Station, Newark, N.J.

Comdr. R. H. Woods (Sup.C.) to Disbursing Off., navy yard, Charleston, S.C., reporting Sept. 1, 1921.

Lieuts. J. R. Dallerup (C-3); A. E. D'Armons, D.C., N. Y. Del Deo, M.C.; W. C. Ditch, C.E.C., and H. Feasby, M.C. (all C-2); L. J. Gallagher (C-3); J. S. Grant, C.E.C., W. H. Greene, M.C.; H. A. Higgins, M.C.; L. R. Jenkins, M.C.; D. F. Luby, M.C.; J. MacDonald, M.C.; L. E. Marie, C.E.C.; and J. L. B. Murray, D.C. (all C-2); T. C. Nixon, C.E.C. (C-4); B. L. Norden, T. G. Odell and I. B. Polak (all M.C.) to home.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. L. Rodgers, C.E.C., (C-2) to home.

Lieuts. F. B. Standford, C.E.C., and A. C. Thompson, M.C. (both C-2) to home.

Lieut. (j.g.) E. Van Epps, C.E.C. (C-2) to home.

Lieut. W. C. Wilson, C.E.C. (C-2) to home.

Note.—Lieut. E. L. Jones, Btan. H. H. Reinhold, Btan. R. E. Hoffes and Mach. L. A. Liscomb lost with all on board U.S.S. Conestoga.

#### Orders to Officers July 15, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. C. Agnew (M.C.) to duty Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. Bauer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Nokomis and on board when commd.

Lieut. M. J. Bresnahan to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. A. Brinkman (Sup.C.) to duty Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, R.I.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. H. Brooks (Chap.C.) to duty U.S.S. North Dakota.

Rear Admiral L. H. Chandler det. Hydrographer, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; to command Train, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Clement to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet, in command of a destroyer.

#### (Continued on page 1260.)

#### MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

JULY 16—Capt. A. C. Dearing and 2d Lieut. R. A. Boone proceed with M.D. U.S.S. Maryland, to N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., for duty on U.S.S. Maryland.

JULY 18—First Lieuts. J. A. Nelson and H. A. Potter and 2d Lieut. T. J. Cushman honorably discharged M.C. Reserve.

JULY 19—Capt. J. E. Davis to M.B. Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. C. Connette to M.B., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

JULY 20—Col. J. F. McGill to Guam.

Lieut. Col. F. Halford to Hqs. Marine Corps, Washington.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Wadleigh to U.S.S. Pennsylvania, July 26, 1921, for duty as Fleet Marine Off., Atlantic Fleet.

Major H. B. Pratt to U.S.S. Florida, July 30, 1921, for duty as Div. Marine Off., Div. 5, Atlantic Fleet; appointment as Asst. Q.M., Marine Corps, revoked.

First Lieut. C. H. McCullough to M.B., Parris Island, S.C.

Second Lieut. J. S. Monahan and M. D. Smith to Philippines, Aug. 1.

The following officers were assigned to duty at stations set opposite their names upon acceptance of appointment: Mar. Gunns. W. J. Holloway, L. F. Jensen, P. H. Benz, H. Ogden, Q.M. Clerk B. Egan and Pay Clerk B. E. Neel, Quantico, Va.

Q.M. Clerks J. W. Black, F. E. Davis, Mar. Gunns. E. Reagan, C. E. Burton, A. O. Helter and Pay Clerk W. J. Sherry, 1st Brigade, Port au Prince, Haiti.

Q.M. Clerk C. Seifick, Hqs. Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco.

Mar. Gunr. E. J. Lloyd, Mar. Det., Naval Prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Q.M. Clerk B. L. Willis, M.B., Parris Island, S.C.

Pay Clerk L. A. Frankland and Mar. Aviation Det., Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

Mar. Gunr. E. T. Osabal and Pay Clerk G. W. Stahl, M.B., navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Q.M. Clerk C. A. Burton, M.B., Naval Sta., Pearl Harbor.

JULY 21—Capt. L. B. Stephenson to U.S.

#### COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

JULY 21—Lieut. Comdr. (E) E. W. Davis assigned to Tuscarora.



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**THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.****FIRST SESSION.****Senate Recommends Soldiers' Bonus Bill.**

The Senate, on July 15, by a vote of 47 to 29, voted to recommit the Soldiers' Bonus bill, S. 506. A motion by Senator Kenyon to instruct the Committee on Finance to report the bill back by Jan. 1, 1922, was defeated by a vote of 60 to 7. While speaking in favor of the bill Senator McCumber asserted his belief that the bill would probably be passed after the revision of the tariff and the revenue bills and the ending of negotiations for refunding the foreign debt.

**Asks Cost of Maintaining A. F. in G.**

Senator Borah on July 20 introduced a resolution asking the War Department for information as to the cost of maintaining the American Forces in Germany, and also as to the amount Germany has paid for their support up to this time. The resolution was adopted without debate.

**Senate Passes Bill for Veterans' Bureau.**

H.R. 6611, providing for the consolidation of Federal agencies dealing with veterans of the World War and extending additional benefits to disabled former Service men, was passed by the Senate on July 20. It carries an amendment in which provision is made for the centralization of administration soldier relief in a Veterans' Bureau, independent of all Government departments. The War Risk Insurance Bureau, the work of the Board for Vocational Training, which would be abolished, and the Bureau of the Public Health Service which look after the interests of veterans of the World War, would all be placed under the jurisdiction of the proposed bureau. Under it former Service men would be given the right of appeal to their family physician when a major surgical operation is recommended. The bill went to conference.

**BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.**

H.R. 7791, Mr. Fairfield.—To authorize the President to appoint Henry C. Moriarty an officer of the U.S. Army.

H.R. 7797, Mr. Mills.—Authorizing reinstatement of Harold A. Herriek as a major of Infantry.

H.R. 7805, Mr. Darrow.—To authorize Secretary of the Navy to employ on active duty, ashore or afloat, with their own consent, members of the Marine Corps Reserve in confirmed rank. Provided, That number of Marine Corps reservists so employed on active duty, together with total number of enlisted men in Regular Marine Corps, shall not exceed total enlisted strength of Marine Corps, as authorized by law.

H.R. 7810, Mr. Chandler, of New York.—For relief of 1st Lieut. Frank J. Simmons, Q.M.C., U.S. Army.

H.R. 7828, Mr. Swing.—That retired chief warrant and warrant officers of the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps who have performed active duty during period of war with Germany, and who, while on active duty, were promoted, and whose record is creditable, shall retain permanently rank and pay of grade or rank to which promoted; nothing in act shall operate to reduce pay and allowances now allowed by law to retired officers.

**PLEA FOR AVIATION BASE AT SAND POINT.**

Representative Miller of the state of Washington was before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on July 12 and 13 urging authorization for the construction of a Navy aviation base at Sand Point, Wash. He has introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept a tract of land at Sand Point for the purpose from King county, the county in which the site is located, and the bill carries an appropriation of \$600,000 for the development of the aviation base for heavier-than-air equipment, and \$200,000 for grading and clearing the site. Mr. Miller went into details with charts and maps showing that Sand Point is the logical location at which to establish an aviation base on the Pacific coast. It has been recommended by two different commissions, the first known as the Helm Commission which made an exhaustive investigation of the Pacific coast from the naval standpoint, and later the Joint Congressional Commission which visited that region in November, 1920.

Mr. Miller pointed out that the water is deep in Puget Sound, with abrupt shores entirely except at this point, where there is a very gradual slope back from the water, forming a comparatively flat land surface of about 400 acres. It is said that no other site has been found on Puget Sound that could as easily be adapted for an aviation base. He went into the subject of the inadequate means of protection of the four great commercial centers of the Pacific ocean—Seattle, Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego, which are scattered over a coast line of approximately 1,600 miles. The only aviation base now existent in that region is the one at San Diego, eighteen miles from the Mexican border. This leaves the northern portion of the coast absolutely unprotected so far as an aviation base is concerned, and Mr. Miller said that the people of that vicinity knew they were in a position where in case of an enemy invasion this locality would be the first to be attacked. "We are conscious of that," said Mr. Miller, "because of the many inlets of the sea which merge there. We know the conditions of affairs in that region better than any one else. We are not cowards, by any means, but we are alive to our situation. Everybody who has investigated it has recommended that an aviation base should be established at Sand Point from the time of its first discovery as a feasible site for such purpose." He pointed out the fact that Seattle would be the logical objective for an enemy, since all of the trans-continental railways except the Southern Pacific and the San Diego lines terminate in that city; five of them have lines into the city, while two, including the Canadian Pacific and the Burlington Railway, employ leased roads of other companies. He said because of the numerous islands in the archipelago off the coast of Alaska an enemy fleet could dock among them, and it would be extremely difficult for our fleet to locate it and effectively expel its ships.

Rear Admiral C. W. Parks, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, said that the Navy Depart-

ment considered Sand Point an excellent site for the establishment of an aviation base for heavier-than-air craft, but not for lighter-than-air. He went into details as to the height of the raised portions of the area and the cost involved in leveling the ground to make it serviceable for the proposed base. In regard to the location for a large airship, Admiral Parks said in part: "The area is not as large as is desired for a twenty million cubic foot airship. That is the size to which certain Navy officers have assumed that we will approach. It is away beyond anything in sight to-day." In response to a question by Mr. Padgett of Tennessee for more information concerning the large airship mentioned, Admiral Parks said: "The bags of the present machines are in circular cross sections, and it has been thought that if a machine of a twenty million cubic foot capacity is constructed it probably will be in elliptical cross sections and possibly 1,100 feet in length." While Sand Point would not be large enough to utilize as a base for such craft, Admiral Parks was strongly in favor of adopting it as a base for heavier-than-air craft and concurred with Representative Miller as to the advantages of its strategical location.

**SOCIAL COURTESIES AT NEWPORT.**

Newport, R.I., July 18, 1921.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:**

Will you please be so kind as to allow space in your paper for the following information of interest to naval officers resident in Newport and vicinity?

The large increase in recent years in the naval colony in Newport and vicinity, and the division of the colony in summer between Newport and Jamestown, have made very difficult the carrying out of the custom of exchanging formal calls with newcomers. It is practically impossible for everyone to get through the whole list before fall, and in the meantime many hesitate to extend invitations to those with whom they have not exchanged calls, or to attend the "at homes" of ladies who have not yet been able to call upon them.

A meeting of about thirty of the ladies of the naval colony has therefore considered this problem, and has decided to arrange two naval colony "at homes" which will offer an opportunity for getting acquainted and will serve as a substitute for the formal first calls which have heretofore been exchanged. The first of these "at homes" will be held Monday, July 25, from four to six o'clock, in the Hostess House of the naval training station; the second on Monday, Aug. 8, at the Casino in Jamestown, between the same hours.

It is hoped that all naval officers in Newport and vicinity, whether of the shore establishments, of the fleet, or off duty, and the ladies of their families, will be able to attend these "at homes," and that each will also consider that the necessity no longer exists of exchanging first calls in order to establish social relations with the rest of the naval colony. This will not only expedite the process of getting acquainted earlier in the season, but will facilitate real social intercourse by economizing the time uselessly spent in calling upon people who are not at home. Officers of the Army and Coast Guard who are on duty at the Naval War College are in this respect considered as members of the naval colony.

The foregoing has, of course, no bearing on the official calls which each officer is required by the regulations to make upon his commanding officer after reporting for duty, which calls are ordinarily made in Newport by attending the next regular "at home" of the commanding officer's wife.

The wives of the president of the War College and the commanding officer of the training station have been especially embarrassed because of their inability to return promptly the large number of calls made upon them. In many cases they have found it impossible to pay these calls before some naval families have left. They have therefore decided to allow no time to elapse before acknowledging all calls, which will be done by sending cards. In doing this they desire to emphasize the hope that their friends will feel even more free to attend their days at home, not only to see their hostess, but to meet their mutual friends, dispensing with all formalities and not even leaving cards unless they are taking the opportunity to pay a formal visit. For the committee:

ANNE H. SIMS,  
MAUDE A. H. DISMUKES,  
G. M. LEYS.

**MOTOR TRANSPORT R.O.T.C. CAMP, CAMP HOLABIRD.**

During the first four weeks of the R.O.T.C. camp, at Camp Holabird, Md., the students attended lectures on "Automobile Design and Construction," by Prof. Dean A. Fales, and later had practical instruction in the Motor Transport School. One week of driving instruction was given, and on July 10 a convoy of thirty-eight Class B trucks, driven by the students, went to Gettysburg, Pa. The students were later sent by convoy through the city of Washington, and to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. On July 17 they were taken by boat to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, and on July 18 through the Edgewood Arsenal. Rifle practice is being conducted on the rifle range at Fort Howard. The total enrolment of this R.O.T.C. camp is 183 students.

**WEST POINT.**

West Point, N.Y., July 20, 1921.

Mrs. Carter entertained on Tuesday with a card party for Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, jr. Mrs. MacArthur and Mrs. Fieberger served punch and tea. Ladies assisting in the dining room were Misses J. K. Brown, Crittendenberger, Kahle and Conklin. Miss Fieberger is visiting Mrs. Dawley at Brownings Beach, Wakefield, R.I. Mrs. Conklin gave a bridge party of three tables on Wednesday afternoon for her guests, Mrs. Townsend, her guest for the summer. Prizes were won by Misses Cramer, Ridgway and O'Hare.

Col. and Mrs. Fieberger and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John Bigelow were luncheon guests of Mrs. Charles E. Tracy on Sunday at Stonyhurst, Highland Falls. Col. and Mrs. Carter had dinner on Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clark Chaplain and Mrs. Wheat, Mrs. Coleman and Col. E. L. Daley. Mrs. Daley left last week for Defiance, Ohio, where she is to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Koehler, for several weeks.

Major and Mrs. Harding and children and Major Harding's aunt, Miss Woodward, have returned from a leave of several weeks spent in Ohio. Col. and Mrs. Carter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee at dinner on Sunday. Mrs. Holt has returned from a visit with her parents, Prof. and Mrs. Beers, at New Haven. Mrs. T. K. Brown motored to Camp Dix on Thursday with Mrs. Greene and Misses Virginia Walkhall and Betty Goodloe. They returned on Monday. Miss Isabel Walkhall is visiting Mrs. Bonesteel at her camp on Lake Champlain.

During July, August and September members of the Martineau's Rock Association and their friends may visit Constitution

Island on every other Saturday afternoon between two and six o'clock on July 30, Aug. 13 and 27, Sept. 10 and 24. A launch plies between the south dock and the island. Funeral services were held at West Point recently for Lieut. Col. Walter V. Gallagher, who died in France. The services were held at the Catholic chapel, followed by interment in the West Point cemetery. The customary military honors were rendered. The funeral of the late Capt. Charles P. Hunt was also held here recently with the usual military honors.

**THE NAVAL ACADEMY.**

Annapolis, Md., July 21, 1921.

Commodore and Mrs. Laurence Keap, who left Annapolis in June, are occupying the Bloomer house in Hillier place, Washington, while their home at Chevy Chase is being built. Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, who have been traveling in Europe since last fall, are now at Dinard, France. They expect to return to Annapolis in October.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Cassard visited Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. M. Shock recently. Mrs. Shock is Commander Cassard's sister. He is at present on aviation duty and is stationed at Pensacola, Fla. Mrs. Howard Rogers has returned from New York, where she visited Mr. Rogers for the past month, and is now here with her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. W. E. Hall, of 36 Upshur row, Naval Academy. Comdr. Louis Porterfield is to spend August at Sinsconset, Mass., where Mrs. Porterfield and their children are occupying a cottage this summer.

Lightning struck the steeple of the Naval Academy chapel on Friday. A small portion of an acorn in a circle around the top of the dome was broken off. Mrs. Robert Lewis, wife of Ensign Lewis, is visiting Miss Mary W. McCarthy at Arundel-on-the-Bay.

Ensign Charles F. Macklin, who has been visiting his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Macklin, at their home at "Hester," in Howard county, Md., has sailed with the U.S.S. Oklahoma. Gen. Pietro Badoglio, former chief of staff of the Italian army, visited Annapolis on Friday. Ensign W. O' Cain, chief electrician, who for the past three years has been stationed at the Academy, has been transferred to the U.S.S. Arizona, flagship of the Pacific Fleet. Mrs. O' Cain and her small son will leave here soon to join him.

Among the week-end guests at "Primrose," the country home of Kenneth Corner, Annapolis Neck, was Rear Admiral B. C. Bryan. Mrs. Don P. Moon, wife of Lieutenant Moon, officer-student at the Post-Graduate School here, is visiting her family in New York. On her return to Annapolis she is to be accompanied by her mother and sister. Prof. R. B. Foster, Naval Academy, and Mrs. Foster, who were recently married in Dulwich, England, are registered at Carvel Hall. Prof. W. O. Stevens and Carroll S. Alden, of the English department, Naval Academy, have been recalled from their leave for temporary special duty.

Comdr. and Mrs. D. T. Hunter gave a buffet supper on Saturday to the guests they had taken to the Carvel Hall dance. Comdr. and Mrs. W. E. Hall gave an informal supper party on Sunday at their home in Upshur row. Major Randolph Coyle, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Coyle have as their guest Mrs. Coyle's mother, Mrs. Rhett Goode, of Alabama.

Mrs. Hoscoe Arnett, wife of Captain Arnett, U.S.M.C., left on Monday for a round of visits in Fredericksburg, Quantico and Washington. In the latter place she will be the guest of Capt. R. E. Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Boswell. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. M. Shock and Mrs. Archer Allen were guests of John Upp, at the Rolling Road Country Club, Catonsville, on Monday for golf and dinner.

R. S. A. Gladden, youngest son of Prof. Thomas Gladden, of St. John's College, Annapolis, and Mrs. Gladden, has received an appointment of second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps. He is to report for duty at Quantico in August. The family of Lieut. Comdr. Philip Van Horn Weems, of Annapolis, who has been ordered to the U.S.S. Rochester, will remain here. Commander Weems left to-day for his ship.

Mrs. R. P. F. Melowski has returned from Virginia, where she has been for the past month. Her two children, who are recovering from recent illnesses, are staying with their grandmother, Mrs. A. W. Lee, at Virginia Beach.

The committee of officers at the Naval Academy known as the Memorial Commission, that has in charge the disposition of memorials sent to the Academy, has under consideration the question of where the flag given to Commodore Perry by the ladies of Buffalo, N.Y., just before the victory on Lake Erie, shall be hung. The flag, with its immortal legend, "Don't give up the ship," spoken by Captain Lawrence as he was carried below when mortally wounded in the fight between the U.S.S. Chesapeake and the British warship Shannon, is in a fine state of preservation and, having been removed from Trophy Hall to the rooms of the museum in the library building, awaits the decision of the commission. The question is whether to place the flag, with its inspiring words, in rear of the pulpit in the Naval Academy chapel. It has been suggested that the flag's inscription is too militant for such a sacred place. In reply to this it is pointed out that the sentiment contained in the phrase is the very vital principle of the Christian religion—don't give up the ship of faith.

A call has been issued for candidates for the Fourth Class bugle corps to assemble to form a bugle and drum corps. Rear Admiral Wilson, Superintendent of the Academy, has issued an order that officers on duty must not wear khaki uniforms. "I do not like khaki," declared the Admiral, "and have issued an order to that effect." The order becomes effective immediately. The Admiral left Annapolis on Monday to join his family at Atlantic City. Mrs. Wilson, a daughter, Mrs. Thomas J. Hurley, of Tulsa, Okla., and a son, Henry B. Wilson, jr., are summering there. The Admiral is to return here on Aug. 1.

The opening baseball game of the season between the naval officers in the Navy Post-Graduate school series was played recently and the opponents of the school, the Engineer officers, defeated the Gunners by a score of 3 to 1. Ensign Mayer pitched for the Gunners and Lieutenant Moore for the Engineers.

**R.O.T.C. INFANTRY CAMP, FORT LOGAN.**

Fort Logan, Colo., July 5, 1921.

In spite of the fact that the duration of the R.O.T.C. camp has been curtailed to five instead of the usual six weeks, a very comprehensive and detailed course of instruction has been completed to date by the students attending. Three hundred and twenty-four students reported at the camp from the Texas A. and M. College, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma A. and M. College and the West Texas Military Academy. The system of instruction adopted for this camp is that known as the "block system," in the operation of which each student enters the initial blocks, where he is examined in the fundamentals of military training, instructed, if necessary, and passed on to the next block and subject, where the same procedure is carried out, and so on throughout the course. The student is kept in each block until he is found proficient or the block closed, a certain allowance of time being allotted to each block, differing, of course, in the various subjects considered.

For the purpose of ceremonies the battalion is formed as a battalion of Infantry and some very excellent parades have been held, with the assistance of the band stationed at Fort Logan. An excellent idea of the chief instructor of the camp, Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robinson, U.S.A., has been to have twenty minutes' marching to music at the close of the forenoon's work. Numerous recreations have been planned for the students at the camp, dances, talks by prominent men and above all, automobile trips to the points of scenic interest which are so numerous in the vicinity of the camp. The battalion spent the week-end of July 2 to 4 on a trip to the wonder place, Estes Park. Trips have been made to Lookout Mountain, a famous scenic point, and the historical landmark of the '49ers, Pike's Peak. At the close of the camp individual records of students will be forwarded the colleges from which they come for the information of the officer on duty at the institution.

Col. Paul A. Wolf, 9th Inf., U.S.A., commands the camp, with Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robinson, 1st Inf., U.S.A., as



senior instructor, and Major Ira A. Smith, assistant to the 8th Corps Area R.O.T.C. officer, as executive. The corps of instructors for the camp is drawn from officers of the 8th Corps Area on duty with troops and on detail with the various colleges. A corps of specialists, eighteen in number, arrived recently from the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga., and took over a large portion of the field training and the target range work.

#### CAMP KNOX R.O.T.C. INFANTRY CAMP.

Camp Knox, Ky., July 18, 1921.

Nine hundred and twenty-six students from thirty-eight schools and colleges in the 4th and 5th Corps Areas comprise the Camp Knox R.O.T.C. Infantry Camp, of which Col. D. W. Ryther, Inf., is camp commander, Lieut. Col. W. R. Pope, Cav., executive officer, and Lieut. Col. Charles B. Clark, Inf., senior instructor. The camp organization includes eight companies, the men from each school being placed in the same company. The training scheme assigns one major subject to each week, with enough units and subjects to give variety. Infantry drill, primary rifle training, range practice, field work and auxiliary weapons have been the major subjects so far.

Every effort has been made to foster friendly rivalry, and numerous trophies have been offered in the various competitions, which include rifle firing, field firing and athletics. To the schools in each corps making the highest general averages and the highest marksmen in the various events will be awarded. Athletics have had a prominent part in the program. An inter-company athletic meet, a company baseball series and a camp tennis tournament have been held. The presence of the 2nd Army R.O.T.C. at Camp Knox has made in-camp meets in the various sports possible. The Infantry was the winner in the last camp football with a total of 103 points to 88 for the Artillery. In basketball the Infantry was again the winner by scores of 7 to 5 and 16 to 1.

Great interest has been shown in the rifle work. Eight hundred and thirty-nine students completed Course A, in which six qualified as expert riflemen, forty as sharpshooters, and 258 as marksmen. Regular Army insignia in marksmanship will be awarded to all those who qualified. On July 16 a team rifle match was held, in which a school team to be sent to Camp Perry to participate in the National Intercollegiate and Interregional Match. North Carolina State College was the winner, with University of Florida second, University of Kentucky third, and Denison University (Ohio) fourth.

#### R.O.T.C. INFANTRY CAMP, FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 15, 1921.

The chief attraction of the R.O.T.C. camp during the past week was the visit paid the camp by the corps area commander, Brig. Gen. Omar Bundy, who arrived Tuesday and remained over until Thursday, making a careful inspection into every detail of the student's life and instructions. He attended the conference of college heads, where he took an active part in the conference and discussion of R.O.T.C. affairs. Among other distinguished guests of the camp during the conference were Dean Nicholson, from the University of Minnesota; Dr. Johnson, of South Dakota University; Dr. Kane, of North Dakota A.M.; Father Monahan, of the College of St. Thomas; Dean Byer, from Ames; Dr. Harper, from St. Louis, and Mr. Dennis, from Missouri School of Mines. Col. C. H. Muller, officer in charge of R.O.T.C. affairs, presided.

Recent additions to the personnel of instructors are a number of specialists from Camp Benning. Major W. G. Jones, assistant to the officer in charge of R.O.T.C. affairs, has also joined the camp. Colonel Moses, the popular commanding officer, has departed for the War College in Washington and has been replaced by Col. H. P. Howard, who has already won the respect and admiration of all associated with him.

The official track of the camp took place July 14. The following was the institution standing: Kansas Aggies, 46; Missouri U., 31½; North Dakota U., 24; Nebraska U., 11½; Ouachita College, 11½; Arkansas U., 11; South Dakota State, 8; Minnesota U., 5½; Coe College, 5½; Fairmont, 4; South Dakota U., 3; Little Rock College, 1½; Iowa U., 1. The officers' team of the camp defeated the officers of the 49th Infantry in a very hotly contested game of the national sport by the score of 6 to 5 last Saturday. The boxing and tennis tournaments are in full swing.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 19, 1921.

Mrs. D. M. Steece, of St. Paul, who has been the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pamperin, has left for New York. Capt. G. B. Erskine, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Erskine have arrived from Haiti and are at the Marine Barracks, Captain Erskine's new station. Comdr. John B. Kaufman, who has been the guest of his brother, Mr. Jeter Kaufman, in Portsmouth, has returned to Washington. Mrs. J. A. C. Groner and Miss Edith Groner have left for Fort Logan, Colo., to visit Mrs. Groner's son-in-law and daughter, Capt. Lester T. Gayle, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gayle.

It is believed by even old-time fishermen in this vicinity that the largest fish ever caught in these waters with light tackle was the shark, weighing more than 200 pounds, captured by Col. Alonso Gray, U.S.A., commanding the Army Supply Base, off the Virginia Capes recently. It took forty-five minutes to land him. Colonel Gray, accompanied by Col. Patrick W. Guiney and Capt. G. F. Bailey, U.S.A., and Mr. Williams, all of the Army Base, left on a tug for a fishing trip. During the afternoon about thirty dogfish, weighing an average of twenty pounds each, were caught, but this sport sunk into insignificance when Colonel Gray hooked the big fellow, who tried every art known to a shark to get away. Owing to the cleverness with which Colonel Gray handled his line the shark was unable to get at the line to bite it in two, and after a terrific struggle was finally landed.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Ducoy, U.S.N., Mrs. Ducoy and four children are guests of relatives at Virginia Beach. Misses Margaret Upshur and Frances Harrison have returned from Camp Benning, where they were week-end guests of Major Elmore B. Gray, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gray. Misses Rachel and Winifred Doyle, of Orangeburg, S.C., are the guests of their uncle and aunt, Capt. S. H. R. Doyle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Doyle, at the Naval Base. Miss Cornelia Truxton has left to be the guest of friends in Craigsville, Va., and later of Mr. and Mrs. James Higginson at Buffalo, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James G. Omeleva gave a charming party on Friday for their little niece, Miss Catherine Hinkle, of Washington, who is spending some time with them at the Naval Base. The guests included a number of officers and ladies and the following children: Misses Eleanor Pamperin, Katherine and Mary Stark, Nancy Nesbitt, Mildred and Helen Ellyson, Katherine McKane, Blair Morrissey, Katherine Ramsey, Masters D. W. Nesbitt, Jr., James G. Fryer, Jr., Francis P. Traynor, Jr., Alfred Traynor, David Doyle, Richard Shepherd, Calvin Burgin, John Boland, Jack McKane and William G. Davidson.

Mrs. Charles C. Ross had a card party of four tables at her home in the navy yard Friday for Mrs. J. Edward Cole, of Fargo, N.D. Miss Bessie Kelly was the week-end guest of

Miss Anne Brown Kimberly at her home, Old Point. Miss Evelyn Fishburn, who has been the guest of Capt. S. H. R. Doyle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Doyle, at the Naval Base, has returned to Roanoke, Va. Misses Virginia and Lela Robb, of Washington, are guests of their niece, Mrs. E. A. M. Gendreau, and Lieutenant Commander Gendreau.

Lieut. Robert F. Fledge, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fledge have arrived from New York to be guests of Mrs. Fledge's parents, Capt. G. B. Erskine, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Erskine are receiving congratulations upon the birth of their little daughter, Margaret Spratling, at the Memorial Hospital, July 14. Mrs. Erskine was Miss Margaret Spratling, daughter of Capt. L. W. Spratling, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Spratling, formerly stationed at the Naval Hospital.

Mrs. L. W. Spratling, who has been the guest of Mrs. Mary B. Walker in Portsmouth for a week, leaves this week for her home, "Roanoke's Roost," near Waverly, Ala. Dr. and Mrs. Morris, who have been guests of Mrs. Morris's brother-in-law and sister, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, have left for Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. before returning to their home in Des Moines. Mrs. Edward Cole, of Fargo, N.D., is the guest of Miss Margaret Simmons at her home, Raleigh avenue.

Lieut. Vincent Murphy, U.S.N., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Murphy, Colonial avenue. Lieut. Bruce F. Holding, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Holding, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hill, at Montgomery, Ala., and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Holding, at Wake Forest, N.C., will return this week to their home, Hampton place, Portsmouth.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 11, 1921.

In the families of officers who will attend the General Staff College at Washington for the coming year the following movements from Leavenworth are noted: Col. and Mrs. Frederick Stritzinger and family left last week to motor to Ocean Grove, N.J., where they have taken a cottage. Col. and Mrs. Thomas F. Dwyer and the Misses Dwyer left Saturday for New Hampshire, where they have taken a cottage for the summer. Major and Mrs. John Scott and family leave Wednesday for Cleveland, to spend a month with Mrs. Scott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Spencer. Col. and Mrs. James M. Phalen are visiting in Rock Island for a month. Mrs. Samuel V. Ham and daughter, Mary Margaret, left last week for Indianapolis to visit Mrs. Ham's mother. Colonel Ham and son joined them there. Col. Ola W. Bell, Miss Lucile and Mr. St. Aubin Bell leave Tuesday to motor to Washington. Mrs. Bell will visit her mother, Mrs. Poin, in St. Louis, Mo., for a few days, rejoining Colonel Bell and children in Indianapolis. Col. and Mrs. J. C. McArthur leave this week for Long Island and Fort Slocum, N.Y. Miss Nancy McArthur left last week to be the guest of her college mate, Miss Parker, at the summer home of Judge and Mrs. A. T. Parker, "Esopus," on the Hudson.

Mrs. Thomas W. Darrach will leave early in August for a trip to the Eastern resorts, later going to Washington, D.C., to be the guest of her mother for several months. She will return to Fort Leavenworth early in October. Col. Herbert J. Brees and his mother left last week for Wyoming and California to be absent several months.

Col. Hugh A. Drum, who has been commandant of the General Service Schools, has been detailed as assistant commandant of the schools, effective July 1. Lieut. Col. George Wiczorek, C.A.C., wife and five children have arrived from Fort Dale, Fla., to reside at Fort Leavenworth the coming year.

Col. N. F. McClure is spending several weeks in Kentucky, where he was called by the serious illness of his father, Mr. Samuel F. Darrach, who left last week for California to visit relatives. Col. and Mrs. C. A. Bundel and Mrs. Bundel's parents left Saturday for a motor trip to the summer resorts of Michigan. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow left Monday for a motor trip to Colorado. Miss Anne Webster, daughter of Col. and Mrs. F. D. Webster, left last week for a fortnight's visit with Miss Anne George at Ginger Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Col. and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder left last week for a motor trip to Virginia, to visit relatives until Sept. 1, when they will go to Washington for station. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Ballard, from Madison, Wis., are guests of Mrs. Ballard's parents, Col. and Mrs. Otto B. Rosenbaum.

Miss Lottie Fuller has returned from Kansas City, Mo., where she won great honors in the women's singles tennis championship of Missouri. Miss Fuller went into the semi-finals by defeating Mrs. C. A. Mitchell, of Joplin, Missouri Valley champion, in straight sets, and Miss Hager, one of the best known tennis players in the West. According to the Kansas City Press, Miss Fuller has shown herself the sensation of the tourney. She was defeated, however, by Miss Marjorie Hires, of the Kansas City Rockhill Club, who now holds the championship of Missouri, but it was a hard battle and Miss Fuller fought for every point.

Col. and Mrs. Milo C. Corey, of Camp Benning, Ga., guests of Mrs. Corey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Lange, Jr., in Leavenworth, were guests of honor at a dinner given on Friday at the Country Club by Mr. and Mrs. Lange, and at a luncheon given last week by Mrs. Eugene Burt. Col. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt and son Raymond, Jr., have returned from a motor trip to McFall, Mo., where they were guests at the home of their uncle, Dr. Hugh J. Patton. Mrs. Elizabeth Cheever left Sunday to visit in Chicago and at Lake Gage, Mich., during August and September, and will return to Albany Park, N.Y., and New York, before going to Washington for the winter.

Col. and Mrs. Otto B. Rosenbaum have arrived from Camp Pike and have quarters at 190-B Grant avenue. Major Joseph L. Topham, Jr., left Sunday for Washington. He will attend the national open championship tournament at the United States Golf Association at Chevy Chase as a delegate from the Fort Leavenworth Officers' Club and expects to return in a fortnight bringing back many ideas in regard to the state tournament to be held next June at Fort Leavenworth.

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Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 17, 1921.

Brig. Gen. Hanson E. Ely arrived at Fort Leavenworth Sunday to become commandant of the post and of the Army Service Schools. He was accompanied by his two sons, his son, 1st Lieut. Louis B. Ely, F.A.A., and 1st Lieut. M. L. Stockton, Jr., Cav.

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was called by the serious illness of his father. Col. Charles B. Stone is spending several months at Camp Lewis, Wash. Brig. Gen. J. M. Carson, A.Q.M.G., has completed his work of inspection at Fort Leavenworth and has returned to Army headquarters. Capt. and Mrs. Harry Taubert entertained General Carson and Col. Malvern H.M. Darnum at dinner on Thursday.

Major Lanning Parsons, recently commandant of the R.O.T.C. at the Leavenworth High School, left last week with Mrs. Parsons for Spartanburg, S.C., to take charge of the R.O.T.C. at Wofford College. Mrs. Cora S. Brees and Col. Herbert J. Brees left last week for Colorado Springs, where they are at the Broadmoor Hotel during the polo tournament.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 16, 1921.

Brig. Gen. Omar Bundy, from Omaha, spent Tuesday and Wednesday here as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad, who on Tuesday entertained ten guests at dinner in honor of their house guest; Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Bjornstad gave an informal reception and tea for General Bundy and the officers of the 6th Minnesota National Guard and the officers attending the R.O.T.C., and on Wednesday the officers of the 6th Minnesota National Guard held an informal reception for General Bundy after the inspection of the units in camp here. General Bundy, who was on an inspection tour of the 7th Army Corps Area, returned Wednesday to Omaha, as did Lieut. Col. C. S. Fries, who accompanied the General.

Major and Mrs. Benjamin W. Feild entertained Wednesday at a bridge dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. William H. C. Bowen, Col. William E. Persons, Major and Mrs. C. L. Mitchell, Major and Mrs. Samuel T. Mackall, Major and Mrs. Oscar W. Hoop, Major and Mrs. Hawley and Major Frederick Perrill.

Major and Mrs. A. C. Balsam entertained Wednesday at dinner for six guests. The officers and their wives of the 49th Infantry gave a reception and dance Friday evening at the Service Club in honor of the officers and wives of the 6th Minnesota National Guard, encamped here. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Bjornstad, Col. J. B. Woolnough, Colonel Harrison and Col. W. F. Rhinow, N.G. Several hundred guests from both cities motored out for the dance and informal supper parties followed.

Major and Mrs. Tom Fox entertained Wednesday evening with a watermelon and movie party in honor of Mrs. William F. Freese and Miss Dorothy Wray, guests of Major and Mrs. E. G. Sherburne.

Mrs. H. S. Ingles, wife of Major Ingles, Signal Corps, entertained Friday at a luncheon in honor of the visiting young girls on the post. The guests were Miss Ketchum, of Galveston, guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Walker; Miss Wray, of St. Louis, guest of Major and Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne; Miss Williams, of Syracuse, N.Y., guest of Capt. and Mrs. M. P. Williams; Miss Smith, guest of Major and Mrs. L. R. Watrous, and Miss Marian Thurst, of River Falls, Wis., guest of Major and Mrs. H. S. Ingles.

Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad entertained Tuesday for the Afternoon Bridge Club. Col. and Mrs. Firth, who recently moved from Minneapolis and have taken quarters at a new Infantry garrison, entertained Wednesday at the Athletic Club at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. George W. Moses and Col. and Mrs. Girard Sturtevant. Col. and Mrs. Moses left Thursday for Lincoln, Nebr.

Capt. and Mrs. M. P. Williams entertained Friday at a hop supper in honor of Miss Williams, of Syracuse, N.Y., and Miss Marian Thurst, of River Falls, Wis. Twenty young people of the younger social set were invited. Major O. S. Wood entertained Thursday at dinner at Radisson Inn, Christmas Lake, in compliment to Miss Dorothy Wray, of St. Louis, guest of Major and Mrs. Sherburne, Mrs. Freese, Miss Sturtevant, Lieutenant Colonel Persons, Capt. and Mrs. Van Ochs, Major and Mrs. Sherburne and Capt. G. Parker.

#### SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., July 14, 1921.

Miss Zoe Burdick, of La Jolla, has gone to Oakland on a visit and will soon be married there to Ens. Horace Byington, U.S.N. Miss Burdick is the daughter of Mrs. Zoe R. Burdick and the late L. F. Burdick.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Roger Welles have returned from Long Beach, where the former made the principal address at the laying of the cornerstone of a new Y.M.C.A. building last Sunday. Mrs. Charles B. Martin, wife of Captain Martin, U.S.M.C., was hostess at a bridge and tea recently for Mrs. Pendleton, Randall, Webb, Secor, Daly, Fox, Pribats, Grimm, Wilson, Ames, O. A. Inman and Kilgore, and Miss Sarah Pendleton. The forming of a club for the wives of marine officers was discussed.

Miss Sarah C. Pendleton left last Friday on the steamer Senator for San Francisco for a visit with friends. As she makes the return trip south she plans to stop over in Los Angeles and Long Beach for a few days. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. W. McDowell were hosts last evening at an informal dancing party at the Blue Lantern in Coronado. A supper followed.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 16, 1921.

Major Gen. John L. Hines has assumed command of the 2d Division, relieving Brig. Gen. James H. McRae. Mrs. Herrick will accompany her husband, Capt. J. R. Herrick, who goes to the Army Medical School at Carlisle, Pa., in August, and in January expects to go to Washington for station.

Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the 8th Corps Area, left Saturday night to complete his tour of inspection of National Guard and Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps in Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. His tour was interrupted a few weeks ago by floods in Oklahoma,

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North Texas and Colorado. General Dickman will arrive back in San Antonio on July 21. He is accompanied by Major Charles W. Foster, his aid.  
Col. and Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis entertained with a dinner party Friday, after which the party attended the dance given in honor of Major Gen. John L. Hines. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Morris, Harmon and Barnard and Capt. and Mrs. Herriek. Capt. and Mrs. Stephen B. Massey entertained with a dinner dance Saturday, complimenting their house guest, Mrs. Samuel W. Stone, of Durant, Okla.  
Major Gen. John L. Hines was entertained with a welcome dance Friday evening. The receiving line included Major Gen. John L. Hines, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. McRae and Col. and Mrs. Nuttman.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

(Continued from page 1257.)

Lieut. J. A. Cloyd (M.C.) to duty U.S.S. Leonidas.  
Lieut. J. G. Davis (M.C.) to duty Navy Recruiting Sta., Seattle, Wash.  
Comdr. A. S. Farquhar to command U.S.S. McCormick.  
Gun. W. H. Frizzle to course instruction in Gyro Compasses, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Lieut. F. L. Gaffney (Sup.C.) to Supply Off., Div. 37, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.  
Lieut. (j.g.) G. F. Grisham to duty U.S.S. Savannah.  
Ensign J. K. Harrison to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Nokomis and on board when commd.  
Lieut. F. R. Hazard to duty Naval Station, Guam.  
Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Hird to Aid on Staff and Force Engr. Off., Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.  
Ensign J. H. Hykes to duty Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. J. D. Jacobs to command U.S.S. H-9.  
Ensign V. V. Jacomini to U.S.S. Arizona.  
Lieut. F. L. Kelly (M.C.) to duty Navy Recruiting Sta., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Lieut. J. E. Kemmer to treatment Naval Hospital, New York.  
Lieut. D. C. King to Aid on Staff and Flag Secretary, Comdr. Train, Atlantic Fleet.  
Lieut. T. L. Kirkpatrick (Chap.C.) to duty U.S.S. Utah.  
Lieut. J. M. Knowles to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Nokomis and on board when commd.  
Lieut. (j.g.) F. L. Lanham to duty U.S.S. New York.  
Pay Clerk H. S. MacKam to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Wright and on board with Sup. Off. when commd.  
Lieut. W. H. MacWilliams (M.C.) to duty Bu. Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. J. A. Maloney to duty Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass.  
Comdr. C. Morris (Sup.C.) to Aid on Staff, Comdr.-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet.  
Lieut. (j.g.) L. J. Murphy to treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.  
A.P. Clerk J. J. Nelligan to wait orders.  
Lieut. R. P. Parsons (M.C.) to duty R.S., Boston, Mass.  
Lieut. W. J. Pennell (M.C.) to Navy Recruiting Sta., Syracuse, N.Y.  
Lieut. C. O. Sandstrom (D.C.) to Naval Station, Key West, Fla.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Smith to U.S.S. North Dakota as Engr. Off.  
Lieut. (j.g.) R. B. Starr to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.  
Capt. J. K. Taussig to command U.S.S. Prometheus.  
Lieut. J. A. Turrentine (D.C.) to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.  
Lieut. Comdr. P. V. H. Weems to U.S.S. Rochester as Navigator.  
Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Wenzell to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.  
Capt. H. T. Wright (Con.C.) to Construction Off., navy yard, New York, N.Y.  
Lieut. D. O. Bowman, M.C. (Cl-2) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Wright and on board when commd.  
Lieut. H. S. Cragin, M.C. (Cl-2) to Navy Recruiting Sta., Springfield, Mass.  
Lieut. W. A. Dalton, M.C. (Cl-2) to home.  
Ensign E. R. Murphy (Cl-3) to duty R. Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.  
Lieut. C. D. Palmer (Cl-5) to Atlantic Fleet, Ship Plane Div., Hampton Roads, Va.  
Lieut. (j.g.) F. W. Weiss (Cl-3) to duty R.S., Mare Island.  
Lieut. E. A. Wens (Cl-5) to home.

## Orders to Officers July 16, 1921.

Lieut. G. S. Arvin to U.S.S. Harding as Exec. Off.  
Comdr. C. Bean to Naval Insp. of Machinery, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass.  
Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best to duty Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. C. R. Buckner to duty U.S.S. Baltimore.  
Lieut. H. E. Burke to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.  
Lieut. W. C. Carpenter to command U.S.S. Keosauqua.  
Lieut. (j.g.) D. H. Clark to duty U.S.S. Wyoming.  
Lieut. C. F. Dame to U.S.S. Columbia.  
Lieut. W. W. Davies (M.C.) to duty Marine Recruiting Sta., Cleveland, Ohio.  
Lieut. Comdr. L. E. Denfeld to duty U.S.S. Wadsworth.  
Lieut. Comdr. E. Dudley to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.  
Lieut. W. F. E. Erskine to U.S.S. Mississippi.  
Ensign J. L. Fendrich, jr., resignation accepted.  
Lieut. T. E. Flaherty to duty Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport.  
Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Frost to command U.S.S. Breck.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Gates to duty District Communication Superintendent, 12th Naval Dist.  
Lieut. H. Hartley to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
Lieut. E. F. Hazlett, jr., to command U.S.S. R-8.  
Lieut. W. H. Hewitt (Con.C.) to duty in office Works of Curtiss Engineering Corp., Garden City, L.I., N.Y.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Hill to U.S.S. Delaware as Asst. Fire Control Off.  
Lieut. J. L. Hill to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lieut. Comdr. H. Hoogewerf to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.  
Rear Admiral H. McL. Huse to Member of General Board, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. P. J. Kelly to command U.S.S. Inka.  
Capt. D. W. Knox to Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.  
Gun. W. A. Linthwaite to U.S.S. Arkansas.  
Lieut. Comdr. H. Little to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.  
Rear Admiral T. P. Magruder to Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

## Orders to Officers July 18, 1921.

Pharm. C. A. Adelmatt to duty Naval Hospital, Mare Island.  
Ensign K. R. Belch to duty U.S.S. Tennessee.  
A.P. Clerk O. B. Bennett to duty with Officer in Charge retained accounts Navy Supply Depot, South Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Mach. H. H. Bretzman to U.S.S. Melville.  
Lieut. (j.g.) E. F. Carr (Sup.C.) to duty on Asiatic Station.  
Lieut. F. D. Clancy (D.C.) to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.  
Lieut. J. P. Conover to duty U.S.S. R-8.  
Lieut. E. C. Ebert (M.C.) to duty U.S.S. Nevada.  
Lieut. F. C. Evers (M.C.) to duty U.S.S. Arkansas.  
Lieut. A. J. Gahagan to U.S.S. Oklahoma.  
Lieut. F. J. Hanafey to duty U.S.S. Arkansas.  
Lieut. T. B. Inglis to duty U.S.S. Balmer.  
Ensign F. L. Johnson to duty U.S.S. Scribner.  
Carp. J. A. Kemmer to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
Comdr. C. H. J. Kessler to duty Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.  
Ensign E. Kiehl to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.  
Carp. A. N. May to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Milwaukee and on board when commd.  
Chief Pharm. W. W. McKee to duty Hospital Corps Training School, San Francisco, Calif.  
Capt. W. S. Miller to command Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. F. H. Moyer to duty U.S.S. Wyoming.  
A.P. Clerk J. A. Paldi to duty with Supply Off., U.S.S. Texas.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Penna to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.  
Lieut. J. D. Pennington to Aid to Commandant, navy yard, New York, N.Y.  
Lieut. H. H. Richards to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Nokomis and on board when commd.  
Mach. J. F. Roach to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.Y.  
Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Rogers to U.S.S. Arkansas as Navigator.  
Ensign G. A. Spedden to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.  
Lieut. (j.g.) G. M. Stevens to duty U.S.S. Henderson.  
Lieut. B. F. Sweeney (D.C.) to duty U.S.S. Arkansas.  
Lieut. Comdr. Left. N. Taylor (Ch.C.) to duty U.S.S. Arizona.  
Lieut. H. E. Thornhill to command U.S.S. O-13.  
Lieut. W. J. Walsh (Med.C.) to duty Hospital Corps Training School, San Francisco, Calif.  
Ensign R. M. Watt, jr., to duty R.S., New York, N.Y.  
Lieut. L. J. Baker to U.S.S. Kilty.  
Lieut. (j.g.) L. E. Bray to U.S.S. De Long.  
Ensign J. H. Carter to U.S.S. Breese.  
Ensign S. B. Dadds to U.S.S. Lamberon.  
Lieut. A. L. Heckyell and Lieut. (j.g.) F. A. Jahn to Reserve Div., Pacific.  
Lieut. F. S. Irby to U.S.S. Delong.  
Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Johnston and Lieut. C. W. Ljungquist to Reserve Div., Pacific.  
Ensign W. A. McDowell to U.S.S. Claxton.  
Ensign W. B. McHugh to U.S.S. Hamilton.  
Gun. L. Moore and Lieut. (j.g.) R. Monks to U.S.S. Birmingham.  
Lieut. (j.g.) J. M. Morrison to U.S.S. Crosby.  
Ensign W. Webster to U.S.S. Birmingham.  
Lieut. Comdr. O. Bevilacqua (Cl-3) to U.S.S. Ramapo as Exec. Off.  
Lieut. T. H. Chapman (Cl-5) to Naval Air Sta., Lakehurst, N.J., as Aerographer.  
Lieut. A. M. Clawson (Cl-3) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Pecos and on board when commd.  
Ensign L. A. Dillon (Cl-3) to U.S.S. Culgoa.  
Ensign L. W. Ford (Cl-4) to U.S.S. Arethusa.  
Lieut. (j.g.) J. A. Gairard (Cl-3) to U.S.S. Neptune.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Hall (Cl-3) to home.  
Lieut. Comdr. G. G. Harrison (Cl-3) to U.S.S. Bath as Exec. Off.  
Lieut. M. P. Higgins (Cl-3) to duty U.S.S. Brazos.  
Lieut. (j.g.) L. C. Leever (Cl-3) to U.S.S. Ramapo.  
Lieut. (j.g.) D. J. MacCallum (Cl-5) to Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.  
Lieut. Comdr. S. B. McLeneghan (Cl-3) to home.  
Lieut. (j.g.) R. E. Quigley (Cl-3) to duty R.S., San Francisco, Calif.  
Lieut. Comdr. D. Rouzer, C.E.C. (Cl-2), Comdr. E. C. Sherman, C.E.C. (Cl-4) and Comdr. F. W. Southworth, C.E.C. (Cl-4) det. Bu. Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; to home.

## Orders to Officers July 19, 1921.

Lieut. J. A. Bass, M.C., to duty R.S., San Francisco, Calif.  
Lieut. J. R. Bradshaw to duty U.S.S. Nevada.  
A.P.C. C. Brandenburg to R.S., Hampton Roads, Va., conn. seamen's accounts.  
Ensign G. H. Burnham to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.  
Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Chew to duty R.S., Puget Sound, Wash.  
Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Chew to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., as Exec. Off.  
Lieut. L. R. Corbin (S.C.) to Sup. Off., Naval Sta., Guam.  
Ensign J. S. Crenshaw to duty U.S.S. Pennsylvania.  
Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Dugger to duty Bu. Ordnance, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. H. Dumstre, Ch.C., to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Maryland and on board when commd.  
Lieut. W. A. Eaton to duty U.S.S. Ohio.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson to duty Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. A. H. Faber, M.C., to duty U.S.S. Pueblo.  
Lieut. H. C. Fisher, C.E.C., to duty 4th Naval Dist.  
Chief Mach. A. A. Golay to treatment Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.  
Comdr. E. C. Hammer, jr., Con.C., to Asst. Naval Attaché, American Embassy, London, England.  
Lieut. A. A. Hooper to duty U.S.S. Arkansas.  
Lieut. R. M. Huggard to U.S.S. Arkansas.  
Comdr. E. G. Kintner, Con.C., to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Lieut. B. W. Lambert to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
Lieut. R. J. Leutsker, M.C., to U.S.S. Pensacola.  
Lieut. J. C. Lough, D.C., to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. (j.g.) H. P. Manly to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-19 and on board when commd.  
Ensign L. Y. Mason to duty U.S.S. New York.  
Carp. N. Mazzarella to duty U.S.S. New York.  
Ensign W. J. Medusky to Naval Air Sta., Lakehurst, N.J.  
Lieut. S. G. Moore to duty Officer in Charge, Navy Recruiting Sta., Dallas.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Oldendorf to Aid on Staff and Flag Sec., Comdr. Battleship Div. 6, Pacific Fleet.  
Lieut. R. W. Quisenberry, D.C., to duty U.S.S. Nevada.  
Lieut. (j.g.) J. R. Redman to duty U.S.S. Paul Hamilton.  
Lieut. E. Roeller to Officer in Charge, Navy Recruiting Station, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Ensign W. T. Ross (S.C.) to duty Naval Station, Key West.  
Comdr. R. W. Ryden (C.C.) to duty Panama Canal Zone.  
Lieut. Comdr. T. L. Sampson (D.C.) to U.S.S. Wyoming.  
Lieut. H. E. Sausser (M.C.) to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.  
Lieut. W. F. Schlesinger to Naval Ammunition Depot, Fort Millin, Pa.  
Lieut. R. Sample to Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Julian's Creek, Va.  
Lieut. J. A. Silva to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.  
Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Simmons to command U.S.S. Harding.  
Lieut. E. H. Sparkman (M.C.) to Asiatic Station.  
Ensign G. A. Spedden to duty Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va.  
Comdr. G. M. Stackhouse (S.C.) to Supply and Aert. Officer, 15th Nav. Dist. and Nav. Air Sta., Coco Solo, C.Z.  
Gun. J. F. Stawitzki to duty E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Lieut. C. W. Stevenson (S.C.) to Sen. member Board Survey, Appraisal and Sale, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lieut. (j.g.) J. C. Sykes to duty U.S.S. Arkansas.  
Lieut. N. R. Wade (S.C.) to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. H. C. Weber (M.C.) to duty Nav. Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.  
Ensign A. J. Wellings to duty R.S., New York.  
Ensign T. R. Wirth to course instruction in optics, navy yard, Washington, D.C.  
Capt. C. H. Woodward to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet, as a Squadron Commander.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Younie to duty R.S., New York.  
Ensign J. G. Burrows to U.S.S. Mackenzie for duty under instruction in torpedoes.  
Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Rosendahl to U.S.S. Claxton.  
Lieut. H. A. Hooton (S.C.) to U.S.S. New Orleans.  
Lieut. W. H. Abbey (S.C.) to U.S.S. Mohican.  
Ensign G. D. Conrad to U.S.S. Long.  
Chief Gun. E. R. Caldwell to Radio Sta., Cavite, P.I.  
A.P. Clerk J. G. Connolly to U.S.S. New Orleans.  
Lieut. H. W. Graf to U.S.S. New Orleans.  
Lieut. (j.g.) V. F. Wright to U.S.S. Abarenda.  
Lieut. R. C. Alexander to U.S.S. Bruce.  
Pay Clerk A. A. Brock to Reserve Div., Pac.  
Ensign F. B. Chilton to U.S.S. Birmingham.  
Lieut. C. R. Doll to Reserve Div., Pac.  
Lieut. R. W. Hayler to U.S.S. Breese.  
Mach. F. E. Moore to U.S.S. Charleston.  
Lieut. Comdr. P. J. Peyton to Reserve Div., Pac.  
Lieut. J. A. Pierce to U.S.S. Crosby.  
Carp. J. Powers to U.S.S. Prairie.  
Gun. C. W. Taylor to U.S.S. Charleston.  
Mach. L. F. Voit to U.S.S. Melville.  
Lieut. L. B. Austin to U.S.S. Tarbell.  
Ensign G. L. Bright to U.S.S. Greer.  
Lieut. (j.g.) L. V. Flavel (S.C.) to Div. 13, Asiatic.  
Lieut. R. M. Hanek to Radio Sta., Cavite.  
Lieut. R. N. Kennedy to United States.  
Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Knight to United States.  
Lieut. J. S. McReynolds to U.S.S. Greer.  
Lieut. (j.g.) F. J. Manley to Div. 26.  
Comdr. J. B. Rhodes to treatment Nav. Hosp., Canacao.  
Ensign H. C. Rust to U.S.S. Hay.  
Lieut. (j.g.) C. R. Smith to U.S.S. Hart.  
Lieut. W. J. Spencer (M.C.) to South China Patrol.

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## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

## BORN.

BOATNER.—Born June 28, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Mark M. Boatner, jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son.  
CHAMBLISS.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 15, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Turner M. Chambliss, U.S. Inf., a son, Turner Mason Chambliss, jr.  
CONRAD.—Born at Ancon, C.Z., June 2, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Vincent J. Conrad, U.S.A., a son, Vincent J. Conrad, 2d.  
DOWD.—Born at Cambridge, Mass., July 1, 1921, to the wife of Ensign W. R. Dowd, U.S.N., a son, Wallace Rutherford Dowd, jr.  
DUNWOODY.—Born at Newport, R.I., July 17, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Kingsland Dunwoody, U.S.N., a son, Calvin Barber Dunwoody.  
ERSKINE.—Born at Portsmouth, Va., July 14, 1921, to the wife of Capt. G. B. Erskine, U.S.M.C., a daughter, Margaret Sprattling Erskine, who is a granddaughter of Capt. L. W. Sprattling, M.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Sprattling.  
GRAY.—Born at Coblenz, Germany, June 24, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Dell S. Gray, D.C., U.S.A., a son.  
HATFIELD.—Born at Columbus, Ga., July 4, 1921, to the wife of Major Floyd Hatfield, 29th U.S. Inf., a son, Floyd Albert Hatfield.  
KIRK.—Born at Coblenz, Germany, June 27, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Allen F. Kirk, 8th Inf., U.S.A., a daughter.  
LEEPER.—Born at Colon, C.Z., June 25, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Carroll K. Leeper, U.S.A., a daughter, Elisabeth Ann Leeper.  
MAHIN.—Born at Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1921, to the wife of Major Frank C. Mahin, Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Maurice Mahin, granddaughter of Col. Abner Pickering, U.S.A., retired.  
SLINGLUFF.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frank Slingsluff, jr., U.S.N., a son, Frank Slingsluff, 3d.  
STEARNS.—Born at Camp Dix, N.J., July 3, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. B. S. Stearns, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, Bernard S. Stearns, jr.  
WOOLVERTON.—Born at Washington, D.C., June 6, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Robert B. Woolverton, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Patricia Woolverton.

## MARRIED.

BURNELL.—SOELBERG.—At Seattle, Wash., June 30, 1921, Lieut. Nathaniel A. Burnell, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Adena Soelberg.  
HUNTER.—EATON.—At Greenwich, Conn., July 7, 1921, Major J. Herbert Hunter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Etta Josephine Eaton.  
KRAUSE.—PENDERGRAST.—At Fort Sill, Okla., July 11, 1921, Capt. Walter Krause, U.S.A., and Miss Arline Pendergrast.  
MILLER.—RHODES.—At San Diego, Calif., July 12, 1921, Lieut. Norman E. Miller, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Rhodes.  
SCHICK.—MOORE.—At San Diego, Calif., July 14, 1921, Lieut. Lawrence E. Schick, U.S.A., and Miss Frances M. Moore.  
SULLIVAN.—DANIEL.—At West Point, N.Y., June 13, 1921, Lieut. Carroll F. Sullivan, U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Daniel.  
WEBB.—ANDRUS.—At Buffalo, N.Y., July 20, 1921, Lieut. Smith Robbins Webb, 22d U.S. Inf., and Miss Katherine Byett Andrus.

## DIED.

BERGEN.—Died at Minneapolis, Md., July 5, 1921, Cary von Bergen, daughter of Mrs. Clara E. Kramer and stepdaughter of the late Major Adam Kramer, U.S. Cav.  
CLARK.—Died at Kelly Field, Texas, July 19, 1921, 1st Lieut. Willard S. Clark, Air Ser., U.S.A.  
CRENSHAW.—Died at Newport, R.I., July 19, 1921, Capt. Arthur Crenshaw, U.S.N.  
CUSHMAN.—Died at Takoma Park, D.C., July 10, 1921, Capt. Herbert Cushman, U.S.A., retired.  
DUDLEY.—Died at Richmond, Va., July 12, 1921, Judge Sidney Johnston Dudley, aged fifty-eight years. He was the father of Mrs. Howard Hartley, wife of Lieutenant Hartley, Supply Corps, U.S.N., and of Mrs. H. Schieffelin Clark, wife of former Lieut. H. S. Clark, U.S.N.  
HART.—Died at San Diego, Calif., July 9, 1921, Mrs. Essie Hart, mother of Lieut. William W. Warlick, U.S.N.  
HUNTINGTON.—Died at Newport, R.I., July 14, 1921, Amelia J. Huntington, wife of Chief Pharmacist W. H. Huntington, U.S.N., retired. Services at Channing Memorial Church, Newport. Interment at Brockton, Mass.  
KILBOURNE.—Died at Fort Riley, Kas., July 13, 1921, Farrand Sayre Kilbourne, son of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Kilbourne and grandson of Col. and Mrs. Sayre.  
LAUMEISTER.—Died at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 13, 1921, Lieut. William McKinley Laumeister, 26th U.S. Inf.  
MCNEELY.—Died at San Diego, Calif., July 15, 1921, Mrs. J. D. McNeely, mother of Mrs. C. G. Hall, wife of Colonel Hall, Air Ser., U.S.A.; Mrs. Wallace B. Seales, wife of Colonel Seales, U.S. Cav.; Mrs. D. Dixon, wife of Colonel Dixon, U.S. Cav.; Mrs. W. B. Strachan, Mrs. L. J. McNeely and Mr. J. H. McNeely.  
MARTIN.—Died at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., July 7, 1921, Elizabeth Leger Martin, daughter of Capt. Louis Le Roy Martin, U.S.A., and Elsie Fonda Martin.  
OWEN.—Died at Mobile, Ala., July 18, 1921, Frank Owen, late 1st lieutenant, U.S. Army.  
STEEDMAN.—Died at Santa Barbara, Calif., July 1, 1921, Lieut. James Harrison Steedman, U.S.N.R.F.  
WILKINS.—Died at Des Moines, Iowa, July 1, 1921, Mrs. Phoebe C. Wilkins, widow of Capt. James E. Wilkins, U.S.A., and mother of Col. Harry E. Wilkins, U.S.A.



## STATE FORCES.

## ARKANSAS.

The strength of the National Guard of Arkansas, as reported to the War Department on June 30, 1921, was 1,606. Organizations, however, are accepting enlistments up to the time of entrainment for Camp Pike to attend the coming summer camps, and it is expected that approximately 2,000 men will attend field training this year.

All organizations of the National Guard of Arkansas, specified in the allotment of troops by the War Department for organization up to July 1, 1921, have been completed and Federal inspections made in each case. There are twenty-five companies and similar units and the state staff corps and departments.

James H. A. Baker, of Russellville, has been appointed major, 5th Infantry, and assigned to command the 3d Battalion, 5th Infantry. Major Baker, who is a prominent attorney of Russellville, has served for many years in the National Guard, and commanded a battery of the 142d Field Artillery during the World War. Major Baker will have 1st Lieut. George K. Dodd, of Russellville, as battalion adjutant and the Battalion Headquarters Company will be located in that city. John H. Morgan has been appointed first lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to Co. D, 5th Inf., Pine Bluff.

Sergt. Sol Nathan, Co. G, 5th Inf., Cotton Plant, has been appointed second lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to that organization. First Lieut. Frank H. Freedman, Inf., N.G. Reserve, has been appointed captain of Infantry, N.G., and assigned to the 5th Infantry as adjutant. William C. Dudley, former captain of Infantry in the Army during the World War, has been appointed captain of Infantry, National Guard, and assigned command of Co. I, 5th Inf., Magnolia, vice Capt. Robert C. Green, resigned.

Capt. Otto W. Kayer, 1st Lieut. Eddie J. Hanson and 2d Lieut. William T. Hyden have been appointed as the officers of Co. G, 1st Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion, Ozark.

Majors Elgan C. Robertson, Ralph B. Andrews and Sam D. Crawford are C.O.s of the 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, respectively, of the 5th Infantry. First Lieuts. Eugene G. Smiley, Patrick C. Harris and Charles P. Addy are the respective battalion adjutants. Lieut. Col. Charles R. W. Morison, 30th Inf., Major Ernest J. Carr, 38th Inf., Major Frank L. Pyle, 38th Inf., and Major William A. Chapman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Camp Pike, have been detailed as instructors at the School of Instruction and annual encampment of the National Guard of Arkansas from July 7 to 26, 1921. Roy Baer, of Walnut Ridge, has been appointed second lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to Co. B, 5th Inf., Walnut Ridge, vice 2d Lieut. John L. Cutsinger, resigned.

## INDIANA.

It is interesting to note that the Indiana National Guard, in organizing necessary units and having them Federalized, has made the most marked progress. On Feb. 1 last the strength of the Guard was only 143 officers and men, and on June 30 the strength had increased to 135 officers and 2,165 men, making a total for the state of 2,300. Recruiting is still lively. There have been various schools for commissioned and non-commissioned officers, some of them at which attendance was voluntary, which have been attended with great success. Instruction in field exercises have been held practically by all organizations and various lectures on important military subjects have been given. Some commands have been so enterprising that they have held rifle practice on Sundays and holidays.

There is every desire on the part of officers and men to become proficient in their duties, and take pride in their organizations, and they have co-operated in every possible way with the instructor from the Regular Army, Major Albert T. Rich, Inf., and the instructor-sergeants under him, and also with Lieut. Col. E. E. Persons, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Brigadier General Smith, The Adjutant General of the state, has fully co-ordinated with Major Rich and other officers in effecting a reliable National Guard, with carefully selected officers and men. The Major, as we have remarked previously, has been greatly overworked in the discharge of his heavy duties, and was recently granted a thirty days' leave, which he has certainly earned.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Major Leonard H. Drennan, U.S.A., on duty at 1st Corps Area, Boston, as air officer, has recommended to Adj. Gen. Jesse P. Stevens, of Massachusetts, the appointment of Capt. James M. Knowles, D.S.C., as major of the 1st Mass. N.G. Air Squadron. The squadron, whose headquarters are at the Regular Army's field at Framingham, will consist for the present of twenty-four officers, fifty enlisted men, two active planes and four reserve planes. Other officers of the squadron are Capt. Harold Willis, who served three years with the French army; Charles Wooley, of the 95th Aero Squadron, and T. E. P. Rice, who served with a French observation outfit. The lieutenants are L. M. Selleck, J. E. Sprague, R. R. Sewall, R. L. Moore, E. H. Kelton, K. C. Payne, M. W. Cole, W. P. Muther and G. H. Fiske.

## 15TH INFANTRY, N.Y.—COL. ARTHUR LITTLE.

The long hoped for regimental armory for the 15th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., is now assured by the recent action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in appropriating \$300,000 for the erection of the drill shed of the armory on property purchased by the city of New York for that purpose; an area of 300x200 feet on West 142d and 143d streets, between Lenox and Fifth avenue, and centrally located in the district from which the regiment draws its enlisted personnel. The total appropriation now reaches \$500,000, which will provide a drill shed with a lower floor on the street level for the motor transport of the regiment, the rifle range, supply base, etc.

The administration building to be built upon completion of the drill shed, subject to further appropriations, will cost at least \$1,000,000 more and will be a modern steel structure of seven or eight stories, to adequately accommodate the headquarters and various units, as well as the welfare activities that will make the 15th Infantry unique among National Guard organizations. The erection of the armory was assured in exactly six months and one day from the date Colonel Little assumed command of the regiment and is a distinct personal triumph for him. It is planned to lay the corner stone of the drill shed with appropriate ceremonies on Columbus Day.

## WISCONSIN.

Organizations of the Wisconsin National Guard have been ordered to perform field instruction as follows: At Camp Douglas, Wis.—127th and 128th Regiments of Infantry, Hqs. Troop, 64th Inf. Brigade, and 32d Division M.P. Co. for the period from July 18 to 30; 1st Regiment of Infantry, for period from Aug. 1 to 13; 107th Ammunition Train and 1st Battalion Combat Train, 120th Field Art., and all Artillery units, for period from July 25 to Aug. 6; 32d Division Trains, for period from Aug. 1 to 13. At Camp Grant, Ill.—105th Regiment of Cavalry and Co. I, Tank Corps, for period from Aug. 8 to 20; remaining Cavalry units, including Troop D, 1st Separate Squadron, Cav. Division, during period from Aug. 22 to Sept. 3.

## FINE ARTS COMMISSION ON OVERSEAS CEMETERIES.

The Fine Arts Commission, a committee of which was detailed to go abroad and study the art and architectural designs and the acreage that should be included in the permanent American cemeteries abroad for American soldier dead, submitted its report and recommendation to the War Department on July 9. Besides the late Chaplain C. C. Pierce, formerly Chief of the Ceme-



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terial Division, office of the Quartermaster General, who died while in France on this detail, there were included in the commission which went abroad to make the study, Mr. Charles Moore, chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, and Messrs. James L. Green, William Mitchell Kendall and George Gibbs, jr., who acted as landscape architect.

## ARMORY PAY FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

A revision of National Guard Regulations, Article XVII, paragraph 491, has been ordered by the War Department. The text has been amended to read as follows:

491. In order that officers and enlisted men may receive pay for armory drills or assemblies or other commensurate service, the following provisions of law and regulations must be complied with: (a) Captains and lieutenants belonging to organizations of the National Guard shall receive compensation at the rate of one-thirtieth of the monthly base pay of their grades as prescribed for the Regular Army for each regular drill or period of instruction, not exceeding five in any one calendar month, providing the following conditions are met for each drill: (1) At least fifty per centum of the commissioned strength of the organization must attend and participate for not less than one and one-half hours, exclusive of rests and interruptions. (2) At least sixty per centum of the enlisted strength of the organization must attend and participate for not less than one and one-half hours, exclusive of rests and interruptions. (3) The character of the instruction shall be such as may be authorized by the Secretary of War. (b) Captains commanding organizations shall receive \$240 a year in addition to the drill pay set forth above. (c) Captains and lieutenants not belonging to organizations shall receive a compensation per month at the rate of four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of their grades as prescribed for the Regular Army, when they have satisfactorily performed the duties prescribed in these regulations. Officers of this class are on a monthly pay basis and will be entitled to their maximum pay provided they have attended not less than four drills, assemblies, or have satisfactorily performed the duties prescribed in these regulations for any month. If the number attended during a calendar month is below four, they shall receive for each drill attended, or equivalent duty performed, one-fourth of their monthly rate. (d) All officers above the grade of captain, whether belonging to organizations or not, when they have satisfactorily performed the duties prescribed in these regulations, shall receive compensation at the rate of \$500 per annum. For field officers of the line to secure full pay of \$500 per annum, they must attend not less than forty-eight assemblies for drill and instruction of performed duty which is certified to be by the Regular Army instructor as equivalent thereto while serving an entire calendar year. If the number attended during the entire calendar year is below forty-eight, they shall receive \$10.41 2/3 for each drill attended or equivalent duty performed. Officers above the grade of captain not residing at the stations of their command, who follow courses of instruction prescribed by instructors or perform other military duties which are considered equivalent in value to the forty-eight assemblies required for line officers, will be treated in a similar manner as field officers of the line. Certificates of Regular Army instructors will be required in all cases. Pay drills, or equivalent duty, in any calendar month are limited to a maximum of five.

## COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

## Child's Nurse Not a Dependent.

There is no authority for the issuance of transportation in kind to the nurse of an officer's child nor for reimbursement of the cost of her transportation. This decision was made by the Comptroller in the case of a commander in the Navy whose wife was dead and who wished to have his two-year-old child with him after a change of station from Washington, D.C., to Tacoma, Wash., the child to be accompanied by its nurse.

## N.R.F. Transfers and Gratuities.

In declining a request of the Secretary of the Navy for reconsideration of a decision of March 29 in which it was stated that "the act of July 11, 1919 (authorizing the transfer of members of the N.R.F. in enlisted ratings, having not less than one year to serve in their enlistments, to the Regular Navy to serve the unexpired portion of their enlistments), authorized the transfer only of members of the N.R.F. serving in current enlistments on July 11, 1919," the Comptroller makes these observations. "It has been the uniform policy of Congress in authorizing a bounty for enlistments in the military services to do so in plain terms so that all who enlist under the prescribed conditions shall receive the same benefits. I can not believe that it was the intent or purpose of the provision now under consideration to provide a bounty or gratuity in such an indirect way that two men of like former service might enlist in the Navy on the same day for the same period of service and one of them, being well advised, would enlist in the Reserve and on the same day be transferred to the Regular Navy thereby becoming entitled to the bounty whereas the other one by enlisting directly in the Regular Navy would not be so entitled. Such a condition would be possible under the construction contended for by you. When a provision of law making such a situation possible is found among other provisions of a temporary nature in the same act designed to relieve a temporary condition in the Naval Service, and that provision also can have a construction to aid in the relief of the temporary conditions without doing violence to its plain language, a construction placing a premium on subterfuge and indirection and contrary to the entire history of

legislation on the subject of bounty for re-enlistment in the military services is clearly not warranted. The construction heretofore placed upon the statute by this office is in my opinion correct and must be adhered to."

## Requisition for Funds Requires Secretary's Signature.

The Secretary of the Navy is not authorized to delegate to the Paymaster General of the Navy authority to sign requisitions for funds from the Treasury, the Comptroller decides.

## MASTER SERGEANTS, AIR SERVICE.

Following is an alphabetical list of the master sergeants of the Air Service as of May 1, 1921. It is explained by the Air Service that the absence of technical sergeants on this list is due to a War Department order some time ago which directed that no further promotions of non-commissioned officers be made:

Adams, Wilber	Loupes, Nico G.
Anderson, Jacob	MacKnight, Harry V.
Arnold, William	Maloney, Frank B.
Barrett, Columbus G.	Manning, Charles W.
Beck, Harry	Mansfield, William J.
Beatty, Curtis	Maricle, Clarence M.
Beck, Humphrey T.	Martin, William J.
Boecher, Milo	Matos, Andrew R.
Benn, Glen H.	Maylon, Charles
Bernhard, William J.	McCabe, John H.
Berthume, Maurice	McCarthy, Joseph B.
Bertram, Herbert J.	McConnell, William M.
Billker, Frank G.	McDonald, James R.
Bishop, Joseph H.	McIntyre, Guy
Blackman, William J.	McNally, Roger C.
Blakely, Walter M.	Mehegan, James
Bottrell, Ralph W.	Meyer, Henry J.
Bradbury, Carl W.	Michael, Frank
Bradshaw, Leland D.	Miller, George
Brandner, Jacob J.	Miller, Harry A.
Brown, Lee E.	Minor, Joseph E.
Bryant, Atlas F.	Moody, Charles A.
Buechter, August	Moore, Evert L.
Burnham, Stanley O.	Morrison, William R.
Busch, Hans E.	Murphy, Christopher
Cain, Frederick	Murphy, David T.
Capps, Alton B.	Murphy, Eugene J.
Carducci, Fred V.	Murray, James
Carey, William H. O.	Myers, Joseph
Carnean, Harry P.	Neiswander, Arthur B.
Chadderton, William	Nelmar, John H.
Chapman, Harry A.	Nelson, Otto H.
Cobin, Harold	Nichols, Erwin H.
Costello, Elmer G.	Oleson, Albert R.
Costello, Joseph	Olsen, John
Costenbolder, Walter L.	Pack, Oscar
Cote, Ernest	Parkins, Fred
Covell, Frank H.	Peterson, Charles O.
Daum, Henry	Prinsky, Joseph
Davidson, George E.	Potter, Raymond K.
Dean, Charles H.	Premo, James B.
Deckman, Edward	Price, Denver
Diedrich, Otto E.	Fullam, William B.
Dix, Thomas H.	Rauda, Thomas F.
Dobbs, Cecil O.	Rector, Otto M.
Dodd, Wilburn O.	Reitano, Philip D.
Delan, John	Rice, Ward H.
Donohoe, Michael J.	Richards, Thomas E.
Downey, John A.	Rickliff, Harry J.
Duffy, Edward G.	Robins, Theodore J.
Dunley, Franklin B.	Ruef, Arnold
English, Joseph E.	Rumple, Ralph J.
Fagg, Homer J.	Salansky, Samuel
Fitch, William F.	Samiran, David
Fletcher, Albert A.	Sauers, Birdie E.
Folz, William H.	Scheidegger, Fred J.
Foy, Patrick J.	Schermerhorn, Samuel S. V.
Fraser, John W.	Schmidt, Alexander
Frederickson, Joel H.	Schupert, William O.
Gamble, Albert C.	Sciple, Oliver M.
Gauson, Patrick	Scott, Lytle H.
Gibbs, Robert E.	Secord, Harry
Gibson, George W.	Shelton, Murray
Gorby, Homer	Smink, Stewart
Gordon, Lawrence M.	Smith, Carlton P.
Gosnear, Harry P.	Sorenson, Sigurd L.
Grant, Joe	Starkey, Benjamin T.
Grosvenor, David B.	Starling, Walter L.
Hale, Carl T.	Stearnes, Harry A.
Hamlin, Clyde B.	Steinle, Felix
Hammer, Pearl H.	Sterling, William H.
Hasting, Charles T.	Stevenson, Calvin T.
Hatton, William W.	Stout, George
Hawley, Victor	Strosnider, Clyde M.
Hinz, Fritz	Tate, Hugh A.
Hoeppel, John H.	Taylor, Clyde M.
Hohorst, William F.	Thile, Edmund H.
Holtzman, Albert H.	Tittle, Horst W.
Hopwood, Joe E.	Turner, Harry
Hornbrook, Rodney E.	Unterberg, Charles
Hunter, William C.	Volkmer, William P.
Jansen, Frederick	Wajdowicz, Kazimierz
Johannson, Walter	War, Clarence E.
Johnson, Joseph D., jr.	Ward, Edward
Jols, Nemo S.	Watson, Aldryn B.
Jones, Fred E.	Webber, Stephen J.
Jones, Robert P.	White, Edward W.
Kashe, Harry R.	White, Regina'd C.
Keenan, Thomas	Wiese, William E.
Kellems, George W.	Williams, Marvin C.
Kelsey, Arthur L.	Williams, William A.
Kilheffer, Cecil L.	Winston, William A.
Knight, Herbert G.	Winters, Charles W.
Kolinski, Chester W.	Wirth, Lawrence G.
Krick, Frank	Wiseman, Reuben E.
Lanier, Emmet P.	Worthen, Charles E.
Linard, Albert Y.	Young, Clarence P.
Litherland, George D.	Zearfuss, Clarence G.
Looser, William	Zimmerman, Thomas J.





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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

N. B. H. asks: Before the war I was sergeant. Accepted a commission and was discharged Dec. 20, 1920; re-enlisted Jan. 11, 1921. Does my sergeant's warrant continue? I re-enlisted for the D.E.M.L. and am on duty with the National Guard, as sergeant-instructor, and my warrant dates Jan. 11, 1921. Answer: You had the privilege of re-enlisting in the same grade and arm from which you had been discharged to take commission. Had you done so, your warrant should have continued, subject, of course, to any reduction authorized by the regulations. See Circular 158, in our issue of July 2. See also Circular 87.

T. B. H. asks: In the Army and Navy Journal of March 19, 1921, is the following answer to R. X. N.: "First sergeant, retired Nov. 10, 1920, receives three-fourths active pay of his grade, \$74.20, as set forth in the Army Reorganization act, plus commutation \$15.75, total \$71.40." Now, 1st sergeant's pay under act of June 4, 1920, is \$84.80, three-fourths of which is \$63.60, plus \$15.75, total \$79.35. Please show me my mistake in these figures. Answer: The answer to R. X. N. is correct. Your mistake is that you have included the temporary increase of \$10.00 (twenty per cent. on the base pay of \$53). The retired list gets no benefit of the temporary increase allowed to the active list.

INQUIRER asks: Is there any law or regulation allowing first sergeants quarters, or commutation thereof, if on duty with troops? Answer: Enlisted men of the first three grades (master sergeant, first sergeant, staff sergeant) are entitled to the allowance for quarters, rations and transportation provided in sections 2, 5 and 12 of the act of May 18, 1920.

NO. 4070-4651 asks: The Official Army Register dated Dec. 1, 1918, shows (on page 507) John B. Day to be No. 76 on the list of first lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps and his date of original commission to be June 5, 1917. The publication also shows Nelson Dingley, 3d, to be No. 77 on the list of first lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps and his date of original commission to be June 14, 1917, or nine days after that of Day. There is no notation of any previous commissioned service for either Day or Dingley. The Promotion List dated July 1, 1921, shows Day to be No. 4651 on the list of captains and shows Dingley to be No. 4070 on the same list. In view of the data contained in the Official Army Register, it will be of interest to all officers between Nos. 4651 and 4070 if you will explain how Dingley "jumped" at least 581 files over an officer who, according to an official record, has nine days more commissioned service than he. Answer: Dingley had sixty-two days more of service than Day, since he had that amount of active service in the Reserve Corps, which, though no Reserve service is noted in the Army Register, such active duty does count under the provisions for the Single List formation in the act of June 4, 1920.

R. E. K. asks: (1) How many master sergeants and staff sergeants are allowed in Coast Artillery Corps. (2) Are master sergeants appointed by a competitive examination from staff sergeant, or are they appointed by seniority subject to an examination, or just according to seniority? (3) If there is an examination connected to the above, can you give me any idea about what the examination would perhaps consist of? (4) Graduated from Coast Artillery School, Aug. 14, 1920; was appointed staff sergeant, C.A.C., Aug. 31, 1920, temporary warrant. When will permanent warrants be issued to the 1920 classes from the Coast Artillery School? Answer: (1) Tables of Organization recently issued fully cover the allowance of non-commissioned staff officers in the C.A.C. (2) Covered in Changes in Compilations of Orders No. 24, May 20, 1920. (3) Will be examined in general regulations, and the practical preparation of papers. Also covered in C.C. of O., No. 24, May 20, 1920. (4) There are no temporary warrants in the C.A.C. at the present time. You were appointed in accordance with the provisions of Par. h, A.G.O. 226-1, Misc. Div., W.D., May 1, 1920, and subject to reduction only through inefficiency, misconduct, or because reorganization of the Army may make it necessary. Copy of the order referred to is on file at Coast Defense headquarters.

J. C. asks: Is there any provision in the Army Appropriation bill providing funds for National Guard officers to attend coming course at Camp Benning? If so, when are those officers supposed to be at that school? Answer: The Army Appropriation act carries \$225,000 for expenses, selected officers and enlisted men (National Guard), military service schools, and \$100,000 for pay and allowances of officers, National Guard, detailed with the Army. Orders should soon be issued now that the bill is approved.

O. J.—Apply to Bureau of Navigation for information regarding discharge or re-enlistment of F. S., who was storekeeper on the Hancock. Give reason for inquiry. Since you have his home address, why not try that?

J. W. H.—Service in Panama to the end of any enlistment begun before Aug. 24, 1912, counts double toward retirement.

P. D. asks: (1) Can an enlisted man's pay be detained by the military authorities to settle an indebtedness to a civilian, such bill incurred while the man was in the Service? (2) Is a company or post commander authorized to direct an E.M. to forward a part of his pay to a civilian? Answer: (1) and (2) No.

A. E. D.—The proper colors for Finance Department hat cord, according to Circular 205, W.D., 1920, are silver-gray, the acorns and keeper of golden yellow.

C. T. B.—A non-com. officer, who, according to your statement, "was detained as a commissioned officer, fulfilling the duties and incurring the expenses incident to the higher grade, but who did not receive notice of his commission as

first lieutenant until four and one-half months later, and paid all the extra bills out of his own pocket for that period" was not entitled to pay of a commissioned officer until his acceptance of commission; hence, pay as officer began day following discharge as enlisted man. If any relief were sought in this case, it would have to be through special legislation.

SUBSCRIBER.—The order issued by the War Department authorizing officers, warrant officers and enlisted men to wear civilian clothing when off duty is G.O. 25, June 25, 1921, which appeared on page 1201, our issue of July 2.

W. P. S.—Service in the National Guard on the Mexican border, under call of the President, does count as Federal service toward longevity for officers now in the Regular Army. If a previous statement read otherwise it was an error.

PASSPORTS.—Passports are not necessary for Army officers and enlisted men traveling by transport to their posts with the A.P. in G., according to an opinion of the Secretary of State concurred in by the Secretary of War.

### TACTICAL.

B. J. D. asks: What is the correct position of the machine gun company in each battalion and also the correct position of the Howitzer Company and other units under the new organization in the several formations of the regiment? Answer: The War Department has as yet issued no regulations covering this. Copies when issued may be obtained from the Bureau of Militia Affairs, War Department, Washington.

X. Z. asks: (1) An organization, armed with the pistol, is on guard. The old guard is formed at the guard house and the new guard, armed with the rifle, is marched by, executing "eyes right," should the commander of the old guard bring the guard to the hand salute or should he merely salute? (2) What should the commander of the old guard do when presenting the guard to the officer of the day? Answer: (1) The commander of the guard salutes. (2) Same.

### WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY.

All officers and former officers of the Q.M. Corps detailed or serving with the A.P. in G., in the American occupied area gathered at the Officers' Club, Coblenz, on June 16 to celebrate the 146th anniversary of the corps, the Amarc News reports. Under the direction of Major Alden G. Strong, who was in charge of the celebration, about seventy officers and their guests sat down to dinner. Speeches were made and Lieut. Col. Henry H. Sheen read a number of telegrams and cablegrams from officers of the corps who are serving in various parts of the world.

Finishing the flight from the field at Weissenthurm to London, England, in daylight was the record established on June 15 by Major F. M. Andrews, Chief of Air Service, A.P. in G., as pilot, with Capt. Walter Bender, also Air Service, as observer, in a DeH-B. The machine took off at 6:05 o'clock in the morning and arrived at Folkestone, England, at 2:40 p.m., where a supply of fuel and oil was taken aboard. The last hop began soon after three o'clock, and headed for Kingston, near London, which was reached about one hour later. Lieut. P. B. Hill, piloting another DeH-B, and accompanied by Sergt. John Murin, left Weissenthurm about the same time bound for London, but experienced engine trouble and was forced to descend. The flight was continued the following day, London being reached at about noon.

Called home because of the serious illness of a near relative, Mrs. Edith Stokely, mother of Major C. C. Stokely, 5th Inf., and Miss Dorothy Stokely, her granddaughter, left for the States on June 23. Mrs. and Miss Stokely recently completed a tour of Germany and Austria.

Gen. and Mrs. Allen were among the many guests at a dinner given on June 13 at Coblenz by M. Paul Tirard, French High Commissioner of the Inter-Allied Rhine-land High Commission, in honor of M. Louis Loucheur, Minister for the Devastated Regions in the French Cabinet. In the afternoon M. Loucheur, M. Tirard, Generals Degoutte, Weygand and Gassouin, of the French army; Lieutenant General Morland, commanding the British forces on the Rhine; Commandant dell'Abadesa, of the Italian army, and about 200 other persons were guests of Gen. and Mrs. Allen at a garden party at their residence on Rhine Anlagen. Major Edward Montgomery was host at a dinner at the Officers' Club, Coblenz, on June 13 in honor of Mrs. J. M. Pratt. On June 15 Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Bunting were guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. D. M. Bar-tow at the Esplanade Hotel.

Among recent social affairs in the 50th Infantry was a dinner party given by Major E. F. Rheinhardt on June 17, the guests consisting of Capt. and Mmes. W. A. Purdy and J. W. Barker, Capt. W. C. Peters, Lieut. and Mrs. T. E. Winstead and Mrs. Miller. Col. and Mrs. Harry E. Knight entertained at dinner at their home in Mayen Major B. Lorch, Capt. J. C. Platt, jr., Lieut. G. H. Passmore and W. T. Hammond and Misses Foote and McCone. Capt. Thomas Thomas was another dinner host the same evening, in Mayen, to Major and Mrs. Harry B. Crea, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Reddig, Major A. A. Hofmann and Capt. W. D. Powell.

### FIFTH FIELD ARTILLERY NOTES.

Camp Bragg, N.C., July 18, 1921.

During the past week the battalions of the 5th Field Artillery have rotated in taking three-day marches out over the huge range. Camp sites were selected along the Little River so that the men could take advantage of the excellent swimming in that beautiful stream. There has been a large casualty list among the bass, perch, catfish and sunfish of this stream due to the various camps. The 17th and 21st Regiments of Field Artillery are leaving on a series of marches and field exercises this week. Hikes at Camp Bragg are fun. The range is twenty-eight miles long on its longest dimension; there are numerous ponds and streams full of fish; blackberries and huckleberries grow everywhere at this season, and the orchards of the abandoned farms supply plenty of apples, plums and peaches.

The Officers' Club soon is to have a large informal opening of its new clubhouse opposite the polo field. The Camp Bragg Officers' Club supervises and supports the sport of the camp. Polo is going along finely and the tennis tournament starts the first of next month. Facilities for trapshooting are provided, so that the hunters can keep in practice with the clay birds for the many quail and wild turkey next fall. McKellar and McFadygen Ponds have been stocked with about 50,000 small-mouth bass each and in two years this should be a fisherman's paradise.

On July 8 the Officers' Club gave a reception and dance in honor of Brig. Gen. A. J. Bowley, who recently returned to command the camp. The club was beautifully decorated, credit for the decorations belonging to Staff Sergeant Bragg, of the 5th. The officers and their wives and their many friends from Fayetteville were present to greet the new camp commander.

The enlisted men of the three regiments have been giving a series of dances which have been well attended and admirably conducted. Nanny, the French goat that joined the 17th Field Artillery at Chateau-Thierry and has been with the regiment ever since, was much in evidence at the baseball game between the 5th and 17th for the championship of the camp. Nanny's ability to corral Lady Luck was not functioning very well, however, as the 5th won by a score of 9 to 2.

The polo game for the Whistler Trophy on Sunday last was won by the Green team, composed of Major Austin, Captain Dunn and Lieutenants Montgomery, Crehan and Leitch. Mrs. Wallace served tea during the intermission.

The School Staff is hard at work preparing for the class of field officers which reports on Sept. 1. Field Artillerymen who knew the old pre-war School of Fire at Fort Sill will be interested to learn that Master Sergeants McQuillan and Archer have joined the School Detachment here. These two non-commissioned officers were old standbys at Sill and helped many wagonloaders over the rough places of the old School. Captain Garrison, 5th F.A., proved his ability as a sprinter by running down a young fox. Battery E now has a new mascot and the nose of Sam, the Airedale terrier, is considerably out of joint.

### COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Fort Warren, Mass., July 18, 1921.

There have been many signs of activity in the lower harbor during the past two weeks. The National Guard of Massachusetts, about 1,000, have been stationed at Forts Warren, Strong and Andrews for practice, and there has been a great volume of visiting, this with some entertainments for the officer-instructors, and several good ball games and field meets has resulted in an unusually merry aspect for life in the vicinity.

Mrs. Joseph Cottrell entertained Capt. and Mrs. Brotherton, mother and sister of Captain Brotherton, and Mrs. Cole, of Fort Strong, July 14 with cards. Col. and Mrs. Howell joined for tea. Mrs. Cottrell has now gone to spend the week-end with relatives at Marquette. On July 14 thirty-five members of a nature study and outing club of Winthrop and Greater Boston, at the invitation of Colonel Howell, visited the harbor forts. They witnessed the loading and firing practice of the National Guard with the big guns.

At Fort Andrews Capt. and Mrs. Odes Pogue have as guests Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Stuart and daughter, of Annapolis; Mrs. William McKillip and Mrs. J. Y. Porter and son, of Key West, Fla. Capt. and Mrs. Brotherton have been entertained by Captain Brotherton's mother and sister.

At Fort Banks Col. and Mrs. Ruffner are entertaining Lieut. Thomas H. Davies, of Camp Meade. On July 16 Miss Gretchen and Mr. Clark Ruffner entertained a group of friends at a dancing party. Mrs. Starr Moulton entertained at luncheon on July 12 for six guests. Mrs. Benjamin Wardfield went to New York to spend the week-end with Major Wardfield, stationed here. Major George F. Lull has returned from Plattsburg, where he has been on duty for a month. Capt. and Mrs. Roy Layton entertained the Bridge Club Wednesday evening.

A remarkable reception was tendered Mrs. James F. Howell by the women of Winthrop July 15. It was a whole-town affair, all interested responding to a general call, and the entire effort was voluntary. There were no invitations issued except to heads of organizations, who were permitted to notify their membership as to time and place. The result was a wonderful gathering, a bountiful spread of delicious refreshments and a splendid spirit of harmonious enthusiasm. Mrs. Howell was the recipient of more flowers than she could carry, and was honored as no other woman has ever been by the residents of Winthrop. The feature of the program was the presentation of a beautiful gold-plated tray, made with its center motif the engraved plate from which the testimonial to Colonel Howell had been printed. The tray was pronounced a work of exquisite beauty and did full credit to its designer. Mrs. Howell was surrounded by a reception committee which included representatives from all the prominent women's organizations of the town. The old and the new life of the community was expressed when Mrs. Frank Daniels, a Civil War nurse, assisted by the tiny twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Tibbets, approached and presented the gift. This reception, and all that it implied, with the presentation of the testimonial to Colonel Howell at the pageant, stand out as evidences of the high regard in which Col. and Mrs. Howell are held by the community.

### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 18, 1921.

A Red Cross chapter was formed here on Friday when Mr. Hopkins, director of the southern division of the American Red Cross, accompanied by Miss Humphreys, of the southern division headquarters, assisted in the organization. Col. R. P. Davis was elected president of the Fort Monroe chapter, Mmes. A. A. Maybach and F. H. Smith vice presidents, Mrs. S. E. Cardwell secretary, and Major D. N. Swan, jr., treasurer. Additional members of the executive committee include Chaplain S. J. Smith, Father Gill, Major Van Valzah, Mr. Carrington of the Y.M.C.A., and Mrs. Courtney.

Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, commanding general of the 8d Artillery District, accompanied by Colonel Ferguson, C. of S., 3d Corps Area, came to Fort Monroe last week to inspect the R.O.T.C. camp. They spent the day at Camp Eustis, as the R.O.T.C. students were there for the week. Colonel Brigham, C.W.S., and Col. H. C. Barnes, of Washington, were here last week to witness the Army and Navy bombing.

Mmes. F. A. Hause and S. E. Wolfe entertained at a three-table bridge party on Tuesday. Mrs. Eby assisted. Mrs. W. W. Merrill gave a luncheon on Wednesday, her guests including Mmes. Higgins, Wildrick, Spiller, Bender, Grimm, Brown, Mrs. Volk of Annapolis, and Miss Conklin of Brooklyn, sister of Mrs. Grimm. Major and Mrs. D. N. Swan entertained at the tea dance at the club on Wednesday in honor of their two guests, Cadets Barley and Adams, who are in Norfolk on furlough from the Military Academy. Others present were Miss Helen Whitehouse of Norfolk, Mrs. Taliaferro, Misses Katherine Franks, Frances Gray, Mabelle Thomas, Gertrude Burr, Major Wilson, Cadet William Thomas and Mr. Godwin Ordway.

Col. and Mrs. Lincoln left last week for a six weeks' motor



trip to Fort Leavenworth. They will stop at the Delaware Water Gap, make visits in Delaware, New York and West Point, and go by way of Niagara and the Lakes. Major and Mrs. Cochran and small son will pass six weeks in the mountains of Virginia. Capt. A. A. Hedge has academic leave and will visit his mother in Colorado. Mrs. Volk, mother of Mrs. Brown, left on Friday for a visit with relatives in western Virginia.

The outdoor supper dances at the club continue in popularity, 114 being present last Friday. Arrangements were in charge of Mmes. Norton, Phillips, Ostrom and Kohn. Miss Bessie Kelly, of Norfolk, in gay colored costume, danced the picturesque Argentine tango. Impromptu stories were told by Colonel Bunker and Col. H. C. Barnes of Washington. Col. and Mrs. Bunker entertained at dinner at this time in honor of Col. and Mrs. Davis. Others who gave dinner parties were Majors and Mmes. Roybold and McCain, Majors Skene and Lindt, Capt. and Mmes. Ostrom, Phillips, French, Stewart, Bowering and Hayden, Mmes. Bullene and Loomis, and Lieut. and Mrs. Crisp.

Walter Merrill, son of Major and Mrs. W. W. Merrill, celebrated his seventh birthday anniversary on Friday. The children sharing in the pleasures of the afternoon included John, Ned and Ellen Wildrick, Jesse Sinclair, Peggy Spiller, Rosalie and Duncan Brown, Franklin Roybold, Gus Norton, Dorothy Bender, John Throckmorton, Harry Stephenson of Camp Eustis, and Adalyn Merrill.

Major and Mrs. R. E. Herring entertained at Sunday supper for Col. and Mmes. Edwards, Buck, Thomas, and Major and Mrs. Wheatley. Majors Lindt and Skene had Sunday dinner with Major and Mrs. Swan. Major H. W. Harms, A.S. Mrs. Harms and Mrs. Barry of London are guests of Col. and Mrs. J. B. Mitchell. Mrs. H. F. Loomis, of West Point, is passing some time with her father, Mr. J. B. Kimberly, at the Sherwood. Mrs. William Boyd and four children are expected today from Panama for a visit with Mrs. Boyd's mother, Mrs. Laura de Russey Berry. Col. Marion Battle left last week for a visit to Roanoke, Va., later making a motor trip to Fort Leavenworth.

#### FIFTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Jackson, S.C., July 16, 1921.

Mrs. John L. Hines and daughter, Alice, left Thursday for White Sulphur Springs, en route to Wytheville, Va., for a visit. Jack Hines left Tuesday, motoring with Captain Kimball to Washington, and will go by train to join Mrs. Hines at White Sulphur Springs. Mrs. John E. Creed left Camp Jackson Thursday for a six weeks' visit to her home in San Francisco. Mrs. James A. Watson, wife of Major Watson, 6th Inf., has been quite ill in the station hospital, but is on the road to recovery now. Capt. and Mrs. Herbert F. Teate motored to Montgomery, Ala., to spend a two months' vacation.

Capt. and Mrs. James E. Cole, jr., are spending several weeks with Captain Cole's people at their summer home at Virginia Beach, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. G. O. Bunting entertained a swimming party at a pond near the rifle range. A picnic supper was served. Returning to camp, the party danced at the quarters of Lieut. Leon H. Dunn.

Capt. Robert E. Wyssor, jr., who has been under treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital for four months, has returned to Camp Jackson in the best of health. Captain Wyssor's friends will be gratified to learn of his recovery. Lieut. Col. George C. Stull, chaplain 11th Inf., gave a dinner party Tuesday at the Jefferson Hotel, complimenting Mrs. John L. Hines. Those present were Mrs. L. Hines, Miss Alice Hines and Mr. Jack Hines, Col. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, Miss Hazel Nelson and Willoughby Nelson, Capt. R. D. Cleland and Col. Frank Halstead.

Major Gen. George H. Harries, N.G., gave a dinner party at the Jefferson Hotel Wednesday for Major and Mrs. John E. Creed, Capt. and Mrs. James Casey, Col. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, Miss Hazel Nelson and Capt. Herbert Harries. Col. C. H. Hilton motored back from Blowing Rock, N.C., Monday, where he has been spending several weeks with Mrs. Hilton. Mrs. Hilton will remain in the mountains the rest of the summer. Mrs. Herbert C. Mallory and little son, Barton, left Camp Jackson June 27 for a visit to her home in Franklin City, Va. Major Mallory accompanied them home and returned to camp July 6.

Mrs. Andrew Hero and son, Andrew, left Thursday for Lake Sunapee, N.H., for the summer. The Misses Jacqueline and Nora Hero will join them in two weeks. Colonel Hero will remain in camp until the C.M.T.C. closes, of which he is commander, after which he will be joined by his family and sail for Panama for station. Major and Mrs. W. F. Sappington gave a bridge party Thursday evening for Lieut. Col. E. J. Ely, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Parker and Capt. and Mrs. William A. Rawls, jr.

Before sailing on the transport Thomas, Aug. 5, from San Francisco for Honolulu, Lieut. C. M. Wolff will spend several days at his home in Plattburgh, N.Y. Lieutenant Wolff's father and mother will sail one month later for Honolulu, to stay two years with their son. For the past three months Lieutenant Wolff has been athletic officer in the Recruit Educational Center.

Mrs. J. A. Sheridan, wife of Captain Sheridan, 20th F.A., left this week for Muskegon, Mich., to spend the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Bert E. Cooper are staying at Albemarle Hall, Virginia Beach, for several weeks. Captain Cooper is recuperating from a serious illness of several months. Capt. Ralph E. Harrington, 51st Art., has returned from an extended wedding trip through the New England states with his bride, formerly Miss Romona E. Pantom, of Manchester, N.H.

Complimenting Miss Louise Boswell, from Virginia, her cousin, Miss Nancy Poore, daughter of Major James E. Poore, gave a unique masquerade party at the home of her parents in Columbia. About forty-five children were present. Several boys and girls from the hospital area motored down for the affair. Prizes given for the most attractive costumes were won by Miss Esther Falcon, of Kansas City, dressed as Martha Washington, and by Master Edward Cardwell, a replica of the Father of his Country. The little guests made a pleasant picture by the sets made up in Virginia reel and the never old minuet.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 13, 1921.

Misses Octavia Parish, Florence and Nancy Reed, Masters Washington, Norborne, William, Henry and Robert Reed, of Portsmouth, Va., have left with their aunt, Miss Esther Reed, to be guests of their aunt and uncle, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Dayton, at the Washington Navy Yard. Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. Lane Kelly in the Albemarle Court, has returned to her home in Washington. Mrs. Tench F. Tilghman and Mr. Tench Tilghman, jr., have left for Blue Ridge Summit to spend the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. C. Groner announce the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Katherine Groner Pennington, to Mr. Herbert Adams Huff, of New York, yesterday, at their home, 702 Westover avenue, Rev. R. B. Grinnan officiating. Mrs. Huff is the sister of Mrs. Pamperin, wife of Lieut. Comdr. L. St. L. Pamperin.

Comdr. A. C. Read, U.S. Aviation Corps, and Mrs. Read, and Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Cecil, U.S. Aviation Corps, and Mrs. Cecil, had a large swimming party at the Naval Base pool Friday evening, followed by a buffet supper on the U.S.S. submarine Harding.

Comdr. J. F. Hellweg has reported for duty at the Naval Base and is spending a few days with Comdr. and Mrs. Harold R. Stark at their home there. Miss Mary Carrington has left to spend some time in Maryland. Miss Marion Stanley, guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. Henry T. Stanley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stanley, has returned to her home, Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Alfred G. Zimmerman and children, guests of Mrs. Zimmerman's father, Pay Dir. W. W. Galt, U.S.N., retired, have gone to Willoughby Beach for the rest of the summer. Misses Frances Kirkpatrick, of Nashville, Tenn., and Evelyn Fishburn, of Roanoke, are guests of Capt. S. H. R. Doyle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Doyle at the Naval Base.

Mrs. S. W. Buck was hostess yesterday at a card party at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Patrick W. Guiney, at the



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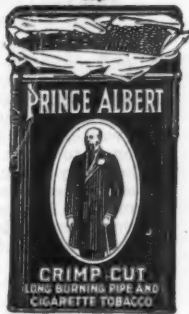
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Army Supply Base. The guests included Mmes. H. R. Stanford, Alonzo Gray, P. W. Guiney, H. L. Whitehurst, Charles Manning, J. L. Slade, George Bailey, Edward Berg, Wilmer Burt, L. S. Pate, A. S. Harrison, W. E. Durst and Miss Jane Drew.

The junior officers of the Oklahoma—Ensigns Cook, Upshur, Walker, Rhodes, Booth, Holsinger, Foster, Eberle, Macklin, Reisinger, Quinby and Jessup—gave an informal tea on board Sunday, before the ship sailed, for Comdr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Mrs. W. H. Land, Mrs. R. L. Uphar, Misses Margaret Upshur, Elizabeth Hemingway, Katherine Baker, Kathleen Bain, Mary and Anne Ramsay, Frances Harrison and Mary Land.

Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer had a bridge luncheon last week for Mrs. Samuel J. Zeigler. Other guests were Mmes. W. K. Riddle, J. V. Howard, E. A. M. Gendreau, C. C. Ross, H. N. Manney, jr., J. M. Tildley, L. C. Thyson, W. P. Druley, J. L. McGuigan, Moran, and Miss Dorothy Pickrell. Mrs. Charles Manning had a card party at the Officers' Club, U.S. Army Supply Base, last week, for the members of her card club, which include Mmes. Gray, Guiney, Slade, Whitehurst, Buck, Bailey, Pate, Berg, Burt, and Miss Jane Drew.

Capt. L. C. Shepherd, jr., U.S.M.C., and Capt. Calvin Cummings, U.S.M.C., who have been the guests of Captain Shepherd's parents, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Shepherd, have returned to Washington. Lieut. William B. Lobough, U.S.N., has joined Mrs. Lobough at Courtney Terrace, Virginia Beach, after a trip to Fall River.

#### 25TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Nogales, Ariz., July 16, 1921.

Major John C. Fairfax, 25th Inf., has received a letter from the Chief of Infantry officially commending the regiment on the extremely low desertion rate for the four months expiring March, 1921, says The Bullet, organ of the regiment. The letter declares that a study of comparative desertions among Infantry regiments for the period named "shows the desertion rate for your regiment during the time mentioned to have been less than one-half the average rate for the Infantry as a whole. The low rate maintained in your regiment is very gratifying to this office. It is desired to extend to you and the members of your command the thanks of this office for your efforts in behalf of a lower desertion rate." Nearly 400 men, approximately one-third of the regiment, have applied for discharge during the past week.

The deposits with the quartermaster for the month of June were in excess of \$3,000. Following the receipt of instructions from the War Department that the wearing of civilian clothes by officers and men when off duty has been authorized, Major Fairfax, as commanding officer of the post, has ruled that officers and men of this command are on duty during the entire twenty-four hours of the day and night, and that the wearing of civilian clothes in Nogales after drill hours will not be permitted. Major Fairfax interprets the orders to mean that civilian clothes may be worn when on pass or furlough that will take them to Tucson or points north. Civilian clothes are not to be worn as an every-day affair around Nogales.

It happened at a recent parade of the 2d Battalion, says The Bullet. Casualties among the officers had been heavy. Scoring details, pistol firing, etc., had been taking their toll, leaving only one line officer with the battalion—a senior Captain. The battalion had been formed in line and presented. From the Adjutant came the command, "Officers, center, march." The sole survivor moved to the center, faced to the right and from force of habit gave the command, "Forward, guide right, march," and moved out with perfect alignment. A titter, quickly suppressed, ran down the line, but even discipline couldn't stand the strain when some bold parader exclaimed, in a raucous whisper, "My gawd, the Captain's out of step."

Company G, which is commanded by Capt. John H. Nankivell, with 1st Lieut. William M. Brier on duty with the company,

celebrated Independence Day with a dinner so excellent it made every member glad that he belongs to that outfit, and so was privileged to partake of the good things provided by Sergt. Will Carden, in charge of the mess.

#### LANGLEY FIELD.

Langley Field, Va., July 18, 1921.

The dinner dance given on Thursday evening, a farewell party for Major and Mrs. W. N. Hensley, was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever held here, says the Langley Field Times. Major Hensley has been commandant of the post and now goes to the School of the Line for duty. A large number of Army people from Fort Monroe were present. In the receiving line were Major and Mrs. Hensley, Majors and Mmes. H. H. Van Kirk and A. G. Fisher and Capt. and Mrs. T. S. Voss. Major Thomas DeW. Milling spoke of the work accomplished by Major Hensley at Langley Field, and Major Hensley responded.

Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher was a recent visitor at the post from Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Guy Granger and Miss Julian Granger left by automobile for New York on Wednesday to visit relatives and friends and then leave for their new station at Panama in August.

Nearly 200 persons, including Army and Navy officers, military and naval attachés of foreign countries, Congressmen and others, visited the post on Thursday for the purpose of seeing at close range the aircraft that had so effectively dealt with the German destroyer G-102 on the previous day. They came for the invitation of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, and were shown about the field by Major Milling as chief of staff, 1st Provisional Air Brigade.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., July 13, 1921.

Comdr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox and their daughter Miss Catherine Cox, are being warmly welcomed home from the East, and many delightful affairs are being given for Miss Cox, who was graduated this year from Vassar and later was formally presented to society in Louisville, Ky. A tea was given for Miss Cox by Capt. and Mrs. Edward L. Beach yesterday.

Mrs. Frank H. Kelley, jr., gave a pretty bridge luncheon at her Bay Terrace home a week ago, honoring Mrs. W. A. Smead, wife of Commander Smead, executive of the California. Comdr. H. W. McCormack underwent an operation for appendicitis at the naval hospital Monday night and is now doing nicely. He was stricken very suddenly. Mrs. McCormack has been in a hospital in San Francisco for a week or more past.

Complimentary to her house guest, Mrs. Frank R. King, widow of Commander King, who lost his life while his ship was trawling for mines in the North Sea following the signing of the armistice, Mrs. Frank J. Wille entertained at a large bridge party. Sharing the honors with Mrs. King were Mrs. C. R. Kroman, wife of Lieutenant Kroman, and daughter of the hostess, who is visiting at the Wille home while her husband's ship is at the station.

Admiral and Mrs. Eberle are being warmly welcomed to San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Buca complimented them at a luncheon given at their Yerba Buena home for sixteen guests. Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Beckett have been away on a short leave. They are to leave for Quantico the latter part of August.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. C. Lassiter were guests of Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Clebourne for the last week. The former is attached to the New Mexico and Mrs. Lassiter left Monday for Bremerton, following the ship North.

Comdr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell are making their home for



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Don't take anything for granted. Reason it out. All druggists sell Beecham's—are glad to sell them.

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MEDICAL science proves that unhealthy gums cause serious ailments. People suffering from Pyorrhea (a disease of the gums) often suffer from other ills, such as rheumatism, anaemia, nervous disorders or weakened vital organs. These ills have been traced in many cases to the Pyorrhea germs which breed in pockets about the teeth.

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the present at 705 Georgia street, Vallejo, with Mrs. Morsell's father, Commodore Stacy Potts. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles S. Kerrick entertained at an informal dinner last week, as did also Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Oliver L. Wolfard, Comdr. and Mrs. A. R. Beauregard and their little daughter were at the Clift Hotel, San Francisco, while the Tennessee was in port.

Mrs. Walter N. Vernou, wife of Commander Vernou, of the Idaho, has arrived from Baltimore and is spending a few days at the St. Francis, San Francisco. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham have been in Vallejo for a few weeks, occupying an apartment at the Paul Ray. With the departure of the Pyro, Mrs. Graham followed the vessel to Bremerton.

Capt. and Mrs. Landenberger gave a dinner aboard the Birmingham Saturday for sixteen guests. Mrs. W. V. Combs' bridge party was enjoyed by Mmes. Wille, King, Kloman, Willetts, Lowry, See, Wolfard, Vulte, Baughman, Kelly, Lauman and McMillan. Mrs. Adolph Gieselmann has arrived from San Diego and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Halliday, while Lieutenant Gieselmann's ship, the Litchfield, is at Bremerton.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Radcliffe entertained a number of the officers of the Pyro and their wives the night before the ship's departure for Bremerton. They made their home with Mrs. Radcliffe's father in Vallejo while the ship was at Mare Island.

Chaplain I. J. Bouffard, who was granted sick leave following a serious operation at the hospital, has returned from Philadelphia, where he visited relatives during his convalescence. He expects to be ordered to the California.

Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret, the honored guests; Capt. and Mrs. Charles Conard, Major and Mrs. Russell H. Davis, Comdr. and Mrs. P. G. Laumann and Comdr. and Mrs. F. K. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. McDaniels are enjoying a motor trip North and are now in Portland.

Large reductions are being made in the mechanical force of the yard to keep within the appropriations authorized. Work is still being rushed on the California, which is to be commissioned on Aug. 10, but it is probable that things will

soon be very slack aboard her sister ship, the Montana, which is still on the ways.

### CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Balboa Heights, C.Z., July 5, 1921.

A number of dinners were given at the Union Club on Fourth of July eve. Mrs. Walbach and her son, Captain Walbach, entertained for twenty in honor of Major K. H. Harmon, who has recently arrived to take command of the Panama Arsenal, and Mrs. Harmon, and Miss Farmer and Lieutenant Marston, whose wedding takes place on the 6th. Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner had as dinner guests Dr. and Mrs. Rucker and Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite.

A number of dinners have been given in honor of the commission sent from Washington to investigate conditions on the isthmus. Governor and Mrs. Morrow have entertained at two dinners for the members of the commission. On one or both occasions their guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Connor, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cruise, Brigadier General Babbitt, Colonel Molitor, Col. and Mrs. Fisher, Col. and Mrs. Hess, Misses Burr, Rule, Pullen and Butler, Major Ridley, Captain Fry, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Wilson, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Mrs. Van Vleet of Memphis, Miss Butler, Hon. W. J. Price and Mr. H. A. A. Smith.

On July 2 Col. and Mrs. Nugent entertained at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Connor and Mrs. Van Vleet, Governor and Mrs. Morrow, General Babbitt, Judge and Mrs. Blackburn, Dr. and Mrs. Rucker, Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Clarence Day, Hon. Constantine Graham and Captain Hunt, U.S.N., The American Minister, Hon. W. J. Price, also entertained the commission.

Mrs. Clarence R. Day, wife of Colonel Day, now stationed in Washington, is the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Peek at Quarry Heights. The Chilean Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Echaurren entertained for her at a dinner at the Legation.

The President of Panama and Mrs. Porras entertained Mrs. Day and Col. and Mrs. Peek at a box party for the opera. The French Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Simonin gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Day, and the British Chargé d'Affaires also entertained at a dinner for Mrs. Day. Mrs. Peek gave a bridge luncheon for Mrs. Day, having as her guests Mmes. Morrow, Connor, Boyd, Nugent, Kintner, Martin, Goldthwaite, Ruan, Hess, Pullen, Hicks, Henderson, Glaw, Golding, Clifton, Randolph, Leisenring, Webber and Terrell.

Among the many social events that have taken place recently on the Pacific side are the following: Capt. and Mrs. Golding entertained at a buffet supper at Quarry Heights for their house guest, Mrs. Golding, mother of Captain Golding; Col. and Mrs. Nugent, Webber and Hicks, Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite and Major Harris, from Fort Clayton. Mrs. Nugent, at Quarry Heights, was hostess for a bridge luncheon for Mmes. Hess, Jessop, Kintner, Goldthwaite, Sneed, Martin, Ruan, Malsbury, Randolph, Pullen, Leisenring, Lambdin, Terrell, Wright, Clifton and Golding.

Major and Mrs. Terrell had as guests for supper at Quarry Heights Col. and Mrs. Mmes. Craig, Nugent, Hicks, Webber, Clifton and Lambdin, Majors and Mmes. Sneed, Pullen and Randolph, Mrs. Leisenring, Miss Burr, Captains Griffith and Bultman. Mrs. Kintner was the hostess at a bridge luncheon for Mmes. Morrow, Wright, Curry, Martin, Ruan, Rucker, Calhoun, Goldthwaite and Schubert.

Col. and Mrs. Brown had as guests for supper Saturday Col. and Mrs. Nugent, Major and Mrs. Sneed, Major and Mrs. Pullen, Capt. and Mrs. Redman, Captains Hunt and Constien, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. Webber entertained at the Union Club at a dinner Sunday evening for Col. and Mrs. Lambdin, Col. and Mrs. Leisenring, Major and Mrs. Gessner, Capt. and Mrs. Golding and Captain Hunt, U.S.N.

Mrs. Fred Cruise, wife of the U.S. Military Attaché to Panama, entertained in Bella Vista for Gen. and Mrs. Cruise, who are their house guests, and for Col. and Mrs. Webber, Dr. and Mrs. Rucker, Major and Mrs. Sneed, Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Capt. and Mrs. Rodman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seymour and Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft.